WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

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Something in Dutch.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The following was sent me by my Dutch uncle, in the Eastern part of the State, who was formerly a stiff Democrat, but seems to be on the fence just at present. He calls this

"DER DEMOKRAT JOHNNEY SCHMOKER."

Pendeltoner, Pendeltoner,
Kanst du spieler, kan-st du spieler;
Yah, yah, ah, ich kan spieler
Ich kan spiel mit der Bum er,
Tick, tick, tick, das ist der Bonder.

Shudge Shasee, Shudge Shasee,
Kanst du spieler, ka st du spieler;
Yah, yah, ah, ich kan spieler;
Ich kan spiel mit all der Boopies,
Now gin, how-de-shud, mit der Boopies.

Guy Seymor, Guy Seymor,
Kanst du spieler, kanst du spieler,
Ich kan spiel mit all der Boxer,
Stuff stuff, stuff, das ist der Boxer.

Ooh, mine donder, Ooh, mine donder,
Ich hab Bonder, ich hab Bonder;
Und mine schwanz ist all der boopies,
Und der der votes kounts ist mine,
Und all de se fellows ist good for nix,
Und many ist viel lees, r all's none.
Und der barry barrel mits der stopper,
Und Lee's inside some lager ole der lection ist done.

You will observe that my uncle lost all sign of measure in the last verse, his feeling overcame him, and I can imagine him subsiding, in a bier halle. Yours supremely,

OBPT. E. R. DICTUM.

NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS.

FOR JULY.

[From our Fashion Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, June, 1868.

THE LATEST SENSATION.

The latest sensation in New York City is the breakfast given by the Press Club to "Sorosis" at Delmonico's. "Soroses" was said to have collapsed on account of Miss Kate Field; it was also to have quarrelled over the question of whether gentlemen should be admitted or not. The representatives at that Press Club breakfast showed how much danger exists at present of collapsing, and excepting as guests upon some future occasion, in response of their handsome entertainments, the idea of a tainting gentlemen has never been suggested or thought of.

The principal, in fact the only objection made to accepting the invitation of the Press Club was the coloring that it was thought it might give to the report that "Sorosis" had departed from its original idea, but such a concession to gossippers it was concluded not necessary to make, and the acceptance had at least the effect of refuting some of the malicious stories that had been circulated.

I think no one present who saw Miss Alice Cary occupying the seat of honor at the right hand of the Chairman; Miss Phebe, with her bright face and manners, Mme. Le Vert with her always gentle courtesy and kind smiles; Mrs. Horace Greeley, who, if she had not been Mrs. Horace Greeley, would have been known as something greater on her own account, and Mrs. H. Burleigh, once one of the most beautiful, and now one of the most graceful women in New York society, but would confess to themselves that it must have been a good thought that drew such women together. Besides these, were fifty lesser lights, each one sufficient for the luminary of one circle, however, making altogether a circle of the brightest women in a single assemblage ever brought together.

Newspaper paragraphists are terribly afraid the woman's club will have a good time, and forget the children at home. I confess I am more afraid that they will forget all about having a good time in their earnestness and their habit of work. Intelligent women consider it time thrown away to meet merely for a lunch and social conversation. They desire to feel all the time that something has been done, or in being done—their conscientiousness is ever on the alert, and their habits of work and activity render them liable to depreciate the value of social gatherings without a definite object. "Society" undoubtedly needs a little of their zeal and strength of purpose to render it less vapid and uninteresting, and they need society in order to see and taste a little of the holiday side of life.

CHANGING THE SUBJECT.

Now, my dear editor, don't be alarmed, I'm coming to it. Most ladies have got three summer suits, so that fashions are almost superfluous, and privately I assure you there is nothing now to tell. Still of course I shall tell something. There's where the genius comes in. Anybody can make a statement of facts, but to invent a sauce or saucer bonnet requires genius and inspiration.

BUFF.

I remember a long while ago, I shall not tell how long, when I was young, calling with my mother upon a lady whose person and surrounding made a very curious impression upon me. It was a darkened room, shaded by buff blinds, and with furniture encased in buff linen covers, into which we were shown, and when the lady came in she seemed to have been made to match the room and its surroundings. She wore a buff morning dress, and buff slippers; her hair was straw color; her complexion a pale yellow, and so peculiar and jaundiced a tone did the apartment and person have for me, that it made me nervous and left an impression never to be effaced. The prevailing tint of this season, and the fashion of uniformity of color carried through the entire costume reminds me constantly of that youthful experience.

The favorite material for summer traveling suits is Pongee, and when this is worn with a straw bonnet, a Pongee parasol, buff boots and gloves of yellow, undressed kid, the effect is odd and striking.

Undressed linen suits are also in great demand for summer wear, and when the fabric is not worn as a suit it is nearly always employed as a wrap, with or without sleeves, to protect a costume made of a more expensive fabric.

Pique is in vogue not only for children, but also for morning robes, and straw fringe and straw trimming are largely employed both upon white and thin black costumes.

WHITE DRESSES.

White used to be the emblem of innocence and simplicity. How many heroines have looked bewitching in a "simple" white dress, starched by some anxious mother for that special occasion. We know better than that now. We don't believe that a heroine could possibly have looked well in a starched dress. We don't wear white dresses that have been washed, and starched and ironed into a vulgar whiteness and stiffness; or if a fit of unusual economy does overtake us we employ a laundress, whose highest art is that of disguising her art, and making her voluminous white waves, and tucks, and puffs, and frills, look as though they had never seen the wash tub at all. White dresses, instead of forming the simplest of toilettes, are now distinguished by the highest fashion, and the most elegant of these expensive dresses are made so exclusively by the amount of work put upon them and the exquisite fineness of the material rather than the cost of lace and trimmings.

Very handsome white dresses are made of alternate tucking and lace, fifteen narrow tucks forming a stripe three inches wide, and these alternating with "whipped" puffings throughout the entire dress, with the exception of the train. Another style is trimmed with ruffles of the material plainly trimmed, and this uniformly made with a *Marie Antoinette fichu*, the ends tying up the upper or only skirt in a huge *pouf* behind.

White short dresses are a good deal worn but always in linen *pique*, or a material that will wash. They are best when simply made with skirt and short sac, and only trimmed with black *soutache* or white braid. Dresses of this are fresh and cool looking for warm weather, but not desirable for ceremonious visits or occasions.

Besides the all white toilettes, there are the trained Victorias and dresses of lace and muslin worn over silk clips, which are very beautiful and becoming, and very fashionable for evening wear. Most of them are cut *a la Princesse* skirt and low bodice in one, but some are made to wear over high silk dresses, filling the neck, instead of the usual chemisette. A puffing all round with an edging of insertion or Valenciennes lace and bows of pink or blue ribbon is the usual finish, but when made with more elaborately, consisting, indeed, of a mere mass of puffing, insertion and lace.

Simply made, a couple of muslin Victorias constitute an excellent method of changing and freshening up an old dress that has come to become a little faded or discolored during the winter campaign, and render them quite sufficiently elegant for the exigencies of a short season at a watering place.

CROQUET COSTUME.

The prettiest croquet costume, in the opinion of all gentlemen, consists of a white short suit of linen or *pique*, light leather colored kid boots and a *jardiniere* hat trimmed with a garland of field flowers. The "jardiniere" hat is made of fancy straw with a drooping brim bent in on four sides. A trimming of black lace and field flowers suit it admirably. Another pretty croquet costume is of unbleached linen skirt, jacket with *revers*, white *pique* vest and round hat of white *pique*. A little neck-tie of scarlet netted silk gives color and tone to a toilette clear, cool, but somewhat flat.

BATHING DRESSES.

Bathing dresses are indispensable and economical for persons who stay even for a week at a seaside resort; without them ladies are obliged to pay fifty cents each time they bathe for the use of some old salt water soaked, ill made and mile-mated garment, the trowsers of which are too short, while the blouse is of an immense size and of course destitute of the ascetic rope with which it should be tied round the waist.

No better design for a bathing dress has ever been invented than that of trowsers and blouse, made full and plaited into neatly fitting yoke and belt, the trowsers loose and plaited into a wide, tight-fitting band at the waist. Such a dress is easily made inexpensive and will last for years, as the fashion in bathing dresses is not liable to change.

Every year, of course, a new caprice is announced; sometimes it is linen, at other times "scarlet" bathing dresses that are the rage, or the neutral shades of buff, are wonderfully braided in high colors, and elaborate patterns.

Neither of these styles is suitable for bathing purposes, linen is cold and clingy in the form, high colored stuffs are too striking for good taste, and elaborate trimming is entirely lost. An old garden hat tied down at the sides is the best covering for the head; better as well as more becoming than a cap of oiled silk, though this is not unfrequently worn underneath the other by ladies who wish to preserve their hair from contact with salt water. A serge or all wool flannel is the best material for a bathing dress.

THE PANIERS.

American ladies cannot go the *Paniers* in their absolute enormity, but they make a concession to them, by bunching the skirts of both short and long dresses behind and goring them very straight in front.

A simple way of producing the *pouf* in a short dress is to gather the long hind breadths of the upper skirt to the short gored side breadths, ornament the seams with straps and corsettes, and raise the fulness into a *pouf* in the center by a narrow strap fastened to the band on the inside and then to a button sewed on the skirt; or the sash may be arranged to tie under the fulness and form a *pouf*. Care should be taken not to have the front breadths drawn too straight as the effect, though quaint, is ungraceful to the last degree.

THE FICHU MANIA.

A great many lace shawls are worn, a good many scarf mantillettes, and thin burnous of striped and plain materials in white, black and colors. All of them are nothing however beside the rage for the *Marie Antoinette fichu* which accompanies all the new thin dresses and is frequent y worn independently in silk and lace.

The fichu proper, crossed in front and tied behind, is prettiest made in suits and trimmed with ruffles. In silk, the cape with square tabs in front, passing under a wide belt, and fastened at the back with bow and wide sash ends, is exceedingly stylish and frequently made more so by a small lace hood.

The white muslin fichus with ruffles are very pretty over muslin dresses, so are ruffles of fine lace. In white sprigged or dotted muslin they may be made *en suite*, with a dress of the same material both trimmed with Valenciennes or Cluny lace.

PLANCHETTE.

This new game is making a great sensation; it is a sort of Parlor Sybil Seer and oracle, and has spiritual and mystical qualities which only a favored few can develop. In appearance "Planchette" is a simple board, shaped like a heart, standing on three legs and moved about on two pentagraph wheels by gentle pushing. It writes with a soft lead pencil in a scratchy way, and sometimes, for some people, condescends to make most astonishing statements.

The method is for one or two persons to lay their hands very lightly upon her, meantime bending their wills towards the object of making it answer their questions. When a sympathy is established, or the electric current started, the wooden medium will begin to question put by a third person, and sometimes proceed to make independent statements of its own. There are young ladies in society who are quite unpopular and unpleasant in company for operating Planchette; there are others for whom the obstinate phenomenon cannot be induced to write one word.

It is said to be a good plan when Planchette will not do anything for any individual, to find some person of opposite sex and temperament, and try your fortunes together. This idea has not the merit or the charm of novelty. Persons of opposite sex and temperaments have been in the habit of trying experiments of that kind since the days of Adam and Eve.

It is perhaps not best to be too curious in asking questions, particularly if Planchette is graciously inclined. A gentleman whose wife is the best of women, said something to her the other day, "What she was doing?" "Gone to ride with a gentleman," said Planchette. "Isn't she expecting me?" asked the bereaved husband. "Not much," said the irreverent joker, "she's going to a picnic to-morrow and hopes you won't come for a week." The gentleman started for the country by the next train. JENNIE JUNE.

TROUT BREEDING.

How it is Done at Bellows Falls, Vt.

As much attention has lately been called to the matter of fish breeding, a sketch of a late visit to the trout ponds of J. C. Bridgman, of Bellows Falls, Vermont, may be of interest. Mr. Bridgman is a retired lawyer, living on a farm a little from the center of the village. The numerous springs on his property suggested to him the feasibility of fish raising as a means to his own gratification; but his experience of only one year has taught him that profit can be combined with pleasure. From seven to twelve beautiful springs come welling up at the base of the mountain where his house stands, and he has converted his "back yard" into ponds of "living water," the successive ponds being filled with fishes according to size. As "dogs eat dog," so trout eat trout—and it is necessary for their safety to keep those of the same age by themselves. A trout will swallow his brother of two thirds his own size. The ponds are all connected by sluices, which are covered with wire gauze, for the double purpose of protecting the fish and catching all leaves and sticks. In pond No. 1 are 3,000 large trout, from five to twelve inches in length; the pond is no larger than a good sized parlor, and to see these beauties swimming about would delight the most nervous. They are as tame as gold fish, and make the prettiest of pets. In all the ponds, some eight in number, are 50,000 trout, of all ages, from three weeks to as many years; and Mr. Bridgman expects to have 500,000 by another year.

The modus operandi of trout-raising may be of interest to the uninitiated. Trout begin to lay their eggs (spawn) about the 1st of November, and for this purpose, during the dark, fish lights her lamp and goes forth to an outer and sublimer sphere of truth. Again, the truths that philosophy gathers are founded upon investigation; those of our holy religion upon faith, not blind faith, but faith based upon faith making evidence the fulerum and standing place to bring her mechanism to bear upon the infinite.

Now for a broad and important distinction. Christianity as a religious system is strong, far less in the evidences which sustain her historical statements, or the reasonableness and self-consistency of her doctrines, than in the vitality of the old-time gospel truth, implanted in the world, considered as having entered into the circulation of the soul, the vigor with which they are held and urged. It is not so much in the temper o. the weapon as in the muscle that wields it. Perhaps a considerable part of the beauty of the horse of his rider, when the drill is perfect; so the Christian truth, has to be, not something else than the man superinduced upon him, but the man himself. Formula of creed can be put for all that he thinks, knows, wills or is. This can be only where it goes straight down into the heart. It must not be barely assented to, it must be felt. Perhaps [illegible] is the cross in the centre of the world's salvation, it is no wonder that the literature of the transitional era should be of the most rugged prose.

But here is poetry. In Elizabeth's song we detect the cadence of the old Hebrew bards; in Mary's there are notes that belong to a new scale; whilst from Zechariah's lips, unsealed at length, flows a tide of song that celebrates the coming of the glad day that ancient seers had but obtained their eyes with eagerness to look to. We have taken our text from Elizabeth's hymn, the outburst of a soul whose raptures were the more gushing, as they were the reaction from the gloom of many a year of hope deferred. The aged wife is to be a mother yet, and none greater have been born of woman up to her day, than he who shall close her line and the line of Old Testament priests and prophets amid the glories of the day Abraham was privileged to see. It is a song of consummated hope in part, and partly of faith. The gladness of that family group, so lovingly met, is in the triumphs of faith, and how sweet and tender is the tribute here paid to the cruel spirit of the young and gentle Mary: "Blessed is she that believed!" Yea, blessed is she, the predestined mother of Jesus, blessed in her are the daughters of men from this day forth; blessed her faith and blessed her offspring, whom all blessings shall crown through all ages in all worlds!

We have thus reached the topic of this morning's discourse:

The Special Province of Woman's Faith.

Faith in general, if worthy the name, stands, you are aware, between credulity and [illegible] or unbelief. On the side of credulity it opposes itself to superstition, and presumption on the other, to double ignorance. Of the former I am concerned: to indecision or indifference as to their truth or falsity; in our social relations, to suspicion, and, as being an element of hope to despair. You will notice, then, that it is a mean between wholly separate and antagonizing [illegible] is necessarily an intelligent principle, or else it could not possibly have escaped the danger that the very recoil against an error in one direction, should hurl it into some one equally fatal in the opposite.

It does not, however, strictly speaking, stand opposed to philosophy. So far from it, it has a philosophy of its own, and one broad enough, too, to allow every form of sound philosophy to range at large within its enclosures. It is a serious question whether a mischievous impression has not been made and ground furnished for the haughty pretensions of infidel science by faith as often and so often hasty and ill-formed denunciations of philosophy by modern Christian apologists. It is for us to remember that there is no essential difference between the unbelief of our day and that of any other. "Science falsely so called" is ever found, and faith must conflict it. In one age it takes the form of besotted superstition; then, by a reaction, that of a scoffing and unsoothing Epicurism; then that of a blind tolerance of all forms of faith as equally useful and, thus far, equally true; then, as we now see it, it is serious, anxious; nay, in a sense, religious; eager after the facts that God has scattered about in so exquisite a mode and illustrations of great truths, but resting in these facts; plucking the types out of their setting and making thus a farrago as senseless as the symbols on the scattered leaves of the Sibyl's cave. It is precious as a God so manifested, but as our own, as unpitying as Moloch, as dead, in fine, as Dagon. Now, it is not for our generation to complain that it has to meet this particular phase of unbelief. The truth is, a thinking, inquisitive infidelity is far to be preferred to a reckless sensualism or even a dead superstition.

Let us meet it in the spirit of the reverend by its array of forces, nor yet fretful and intolerant when challenged to a trial at arms. Only, we have a right to insist that we shall choose our own colors. It is not for our antagonists to say what we fight for.

In this connection, then, let it be fairly understood that faith has to do directly and solely with truth. Geometry has not a more immediate connection with that as absolute than Christian faith. When I say: "I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth," I declare my conviction that there is the same correspondence between the statement of those words and the tremendous reality that there is between any proposition in Euclid and the immutable relations which it defines. Yet so often and quietly is it taken for granted that experimental and speculative philosophy deals with facts, and principles entrenched behind facts, not faith only with visions and ecstacies, we sometimes half forget that it is but a baseless assumption.

Then, too, we must remember, claims to take hold of truth not otherwise within reach.

It will readily be granted that the dimensions of a soul are to be gauged by its power to grasp truth and to give it utterance in word and action. Hence the more numerous the points at which the soul is brought into contact with truth, the more there is of soul practically in being. There are some men who can take hold of truth only when it is presented in such substance for a double-handed grasp, or others will gladly seize upon the slightest filament and patiently strive to bring it forth. It is the last class that we should call philosophers. What sort of a philosophy is that, then, which takes delight in restricting the boundaries of truth as it exists for man! Nay, my brother inquirer, tell me of the wonders you have seen in the domain of space, or among the whirl of atoms, the mysterious phenomena of life or the solemn debates of thought with thought in speculative science, and you shall find me a grateful listener. But do you also listen when I bring from the domain of faith the marvels of spiritual truth.

To say then that philosophy has to deal with truth is not to distinguish it from faith—in the language of the schools, *toto genere different*. The main difference between the two, aside from the subject matters discussed by each, is that where philosophy stops, or, presumptously and foolishly, stumbles in the dark, faith

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1868.

National Union Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

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FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL OF PENNA.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL OF PENNA.

JACOB M CAMPBELL.

CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT.

JAMES S. NEGLEY.

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THOS. M. MARSHALL, of Pittsburgh.

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2. W. J. Pollock,	14. B. F. Wagonseller,
3. Richard Widdy,	15. Chas. H. Miller,
4. G. W. Hill,	16. George W. Elder,
5. Watson P. McGill,	17. John Stewart,
6. J. H. Bringhurst,	18. A. G. Olmstead,
7. Frank C. Heaton,	19. James Sill,
8. Isaac Eckert,	20. H. C. Johnson,
9. Morris Hooper,	21. J. K. Ewing,
10. David M. Rand,	22. Wm. Frew,
11. Wm. Davis,	23. A. W. Crawford,
12. W. W. Ketchum.	24. J. S. Rutan.

COUNTY TICKET.

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COUNTY COMMISSIONER — JONATHAN NEELEY.

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GENERAL GRANT.

The facts of history are all in favor of General GRANT. Judged by those facts, the loyal people recognize their deliverer, and are prepared to give him the honors they have to bestow. It is only in accordance with the developments of envy and malice, for political foes to seek to detract from his greatness. There were not wanting those in ancient Carthage who would not see anything great in the conduct of HANNIBAL, when he crossed the Alps and led the Carthegenian army into the fertile plains of Italy. When the Carthagenian soldiers had become demoralized and SCIPIO arose to decide the Punic wars, there were not wanting those who detracted from the worth of the young Roman General; nor were they silenced, even though SCIPIO concluded the wars that had cost Rome more blood and treasure than she had ever expended in any previous undertakings.

When NAPOLEON *le grand* was fighting to consolidate the First Empire, he had his malicious detractors. Nor were WELLINGTON, Sir JOHN MOORE and NELSON allowed to occupy the front ranks in British war annals without enemies seeking to make the deeds they had performed of little moment. Even WASHINGTON, the Father of his Country, had secret foes, who, jealous of his fame, feeling comparatively small in the presence of the man, resorted to mean and petty devices to cloud his name. The long line of illustrious warriors, to whom history accords pre-eminence, had each and all their enemies.

If the records of famous men in literature, science and art, are perused carefully, it will be found that all suffered from the attacks of open and secret foes. The greater the man, the larger the attraction for political and jealous spleen. It follows naturally, that a great man, performing what many others would like to do, removes their opportunity for occupying his position. Search history, and it will be found that the deliverers of nations have all been famous for actions, not words. Thus CÆSAR, in his dispatches, was brief, terse and to the point. CINCINNATUS, the hero whom Rome found cultivating his little farm, who with sturdy blows and few words gave Italy peace from the Gauls, sought not position, but was sought in the hour of need. CROMWELL fought better than he spoke. His letters and dispatches are full of acknowledgements of the mercy of GOD, to Whom belongeth victory.

If General GRANT escaped misrepresentation, he would not be in the role of honor. To judge him by the words of his detractors, elevates him higher in the estimation of good men. They, knowing the failings of human nature, feeling that it would be entirely out of the order of events for the choice of the people not to be spoken evil of, respect the man the more he is scandalized. They know misrepresentations flow in nearly all instances from blind partizanship, jealousy, and the narrow feelings of disappointment.

General GRANT in the estimation of loyal men performed deeds of greatness. He conquered the boasted chivalry of the South, gave peace to a nation that had for four years suffered from one of the greatest wars the world has ever known. The General proved himself equal to the emergency. In the midst of dangers that made many hold their breath for fear of the result, when the foe poured forth his strength, and the malice of the bottomless pit was but represented in the determination to destroy the nation, General GRANT gave his orders coolly, manifesting iron will for GOD and truth, that inspired the soldiers of the Union with confidence of victory under such a leader. His forte was not brilliant display of qualities that catch the applause of the unthinking. Slowly and surely he was building his own reputation while destroying the forces of the enemy. When the people saw his steadiness of purpose, read the dispatches that gave credit where it was due, and modestly passed over himself, they recognized in him the leader who would bear honorable comparison with any in the whole range of history. That calm power felt by the man gradually infused itself into the nation. The result we all know. When the crash of arms had ceased, it became a question of peace, law and order, the will of the people to permanently establish Republican institutions or fall under the domineering influence of a policy that was shadowed only in one mind.

The General, who had proved himself a splendid executive officer in time of war, might by the exercise of that devotion to country and calm reliance on truth and duty, so establish the nation in the paths of peace and prosperity, that enemies, knowing *he* was in command, would feel how futile their future attempts would be to disturb the public peace. Those who had fought to obtain peace, and those who had lent of their substance to keep the armies in the field, turned reliantly to General GRANT, sought him for the chief position, so that peace might be enduring and general confidence restored. His position is the result of national appreciation. If he escaped being made a target for the shafts of malice it would be entirely foreign to human nature and the facts of history. The attempts to injure him will be powerless. His fame soars above that of his detractors like a Norwegian pine over a nettle. Our country has reason to be proud of General GRANT. She goes not to him with slavish adulation, but with the calm trust, the reflex of that confidence he inspired in the hour of danger, feeling satisfied that his heroism, appreciation of duty, love of country, firmness of purpose, and manly dignity, will, in the execution of the laws, bring peace and prosperity to every part of the land, and more firmly establish Republican Institutions.

IN our columns to-day we publish the speech of Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, on the question of taxing national bonds. It will be found instructive to both the friends and opponents of the proposition. The argument that the bonds held by foreigners cannot be reached ceases to have any force as applicable to the pending bill, which directs the tax to be "collected at the Treasury." Of this the foreign holders of the bonds can not seriously complain, as the provision is identical with the policy of Great Britain in taxing her securities of every description, all of which bear a low rate of interest. Here is the clause on the subject in the English law:

"The Governor and Directors of the Bank of England shall be commissioners for executing this act for the purpose of assessing and charging the duties hereby granted in respect of all annuities, dividends, and shares of annuities payable out of the revenue of the United Kingdom to any persons, corporations, or companies whatsoever, and which shall have been intrusted to said governor and company for payment."

Other sections of the same Act make similar provisions in case of the Bank of Ireland, the East India Company, the South Sea Company, and the commissioners for the reduction of the public debt.

SOMETHING TO BE ADDED.

Taking up the school and college commencement reports and carefully perusing them—more especially so far as they relate to girls and boys—we find something that needs adding before the story told can be regarded as approaching perfection. We have grown so used to ponderous and prepared display of mental skill as to inquire at what price we purchase it? Hot bed cultivation of childhood in mental exercises—Crichtonian display of brain power has produced weakly and emaciated bodies, incapable of availing themselves of the advantages the knowledge gained should confer. We see the delicate looking boy on his way to school oppressed with his load of books, careworn with tasks when he should be rejoicing in the freedom of the fields and mountains, obtaining muscular power by the free exercize of his limbs and an absence of mental anxiety. What means the appearance of that sickly looking girl, whose eyes are full and apparently set with watery humors, whose cheeks are pallid and whose whole presence speaks of languor and enervation? She has a heavy load of books, is on her way to school; but no joyous laughter peals from her lips; no song of merriment escapes her. She is oppressed with the fearful array of figures that dance before her imagination. She has dreamed of the goblin figures. Her Latin exercises disordered her sleep, and with feverish care she rose to her lessons before breakfast, swallowed a hasty dyspeptic meal, and then took to her task again. On her road to school she is oppressed with the mental load she carries. She fears she shall fail and that, added to overtaxed skull, produces the delicate young being we have pictured on her way to school or college.

The great test of practical education is to have a healthy mind in a healthy body. Unless that is achieved, learning is in vain. The sickly, feverish, dyspeptic mind is of little use. There needs just a favorable opportunity for such a mind to shine. The weather, circumstances, refreshing memory by continual application, all must be in harmony, or the sickly, hot-pressed mind will fail. Then when the strain has been used, the mind fails back into *inertia*, affording example of the folly of cramming minds with more than they can reasonably be expected to contain. If stock was taken of what these minds do in the battle of life, compared with those in whom the development of physicial and mental powers have been congenial, the race would be found in favor of an observance of mental and physical laws.

We take the case of a girl whose shoulders are narrow, whose whole appearance indicates that she would melt in a shower; who is almost incapable of any physical exercise, and who has been taught that she must shine in mental power. We fancy she is marked nine and a half in mental addition, ten in French and Latin, eight in the sciences, and other marks corresponding. She has not been absent from school a single teaching day for twenty months and more. The report scarcely need tell us that. We recognize it in her presence, observe the weary attention in her delicate form. She is one of a numerous class, seen in many schools. We do not pass slightly by the attainments. They have taxed the delicate one too much; made her so that the heat of summer appears as if it would melt her away, and the cold of winter send her lifeless to the tomb. She is a hot house plant fed on figures and abstractions. The fingers nervously twitch as the morning and evening tasks progress. Sunlight dies from the eyes when excitement is over. A weary headache sends her to endeavor to find repose, and those markings in the school reports want an addenda that we will supply.

The marking nine and a half in mental addition has left the girl three and a half in physical culture. If she had marked an average six in mental addition, she might have had a corresponding mark in physiological strength. If she had marked five in French, her bloom of health might have been retained. If she had known less of the abstract sciences, she might have been better able to become what GOD and nature intended, a healthy, loving and honorable mother in society, blessing those with whom she came in contact, rather than being enfeebled in body and mind through attempting to cultivate the mind at the expense of the body.

Follow the class of being we have sketched into the great and busy world. If she escapes that for which she has been prepared, an early death, and undertakes to fulfil the great duty of life, half of that for which she gave her precious health is forgotten. She has in a measure become unfitted for domestic duties. There is a restless anxiety in her mind. She cannot bound laughingly over the mountains, drink in the fresh breeze and come back refreshed. She is a slave to *ennui*. Should she become a mother, she imparts her defective strength to her child, and thus the evil of which we complain descends to the third and fourth generation, sapping the strength of humanity and producing a race of dwarfs.

These pictures need adding to the high markings in some of the school reports. We do not undervalue education, but wish it understood that it embraces physical as well as mental training. Give us a race of teachers who comprehend that healthy minds can alone dwell in healthy bodies. These will take care that the mental powers are not strained at the expense of the physical. The result will be, sound education and healthy frames. Then will the something be added of which some of the present reports are short.

THANKS BY ORDER.

The Liberation Society of England, and that includes nearly all dissent from the Established Church, has had a fine excitable and laughing time at State religionists. Prince ALFRED, who, shot by an assassin in Australia, has returned to England. The dissenters thanked Heaven in their temples for the delivery of the Prince from death, and his safe arrival from a long voyage. The State religionists had to wait orders from headquarters, so that Heaven might be thanked, in the language of the Archbishop of Canterbury, before they could publicly show their gratitude by prayerful expression.

The supporters of the Liberation Society wish to know if prayers will be any more acceptable through being made to order, or whether the subject will not have grown so old when the prayer comes out as to take away all the interest? It is evident that the Church party is sore. They cannot go on in their old ways without being jeered. The idea that Heaven would not accept any prayer unless made by the Archbishop, affords plenty of latitude for sarcasm. Who is the Archbishop, it is asked, that he should claim the right to make prayers only that may be prayed?

It does not appear that Englishmen have any great reason for thankfulness in the lives of her Princes. WALES is a fast boy with little mental development. The Duke of Edinborough, a wild sailor, with sufficient passages of adventure, not all of an honorable character, to set up any respectable novelist for plots that would last his life time. Were it not for fashion, we don't know if there was much to thank Heaven for in Prince ALFRED's safe return or that of another man. He is only a burden on the nation, and is likely to become more so as he grows older and more extravagant.

The State cannot pray until the Archbishop wills it. His grace has the keeping of the souls of the Royal Family. It seems laughable, fully as much so as the Liberation Society makes it appear, that Heaven can only be thanked by a State Church in a kind of slopified way, in which the highest spiritual authority not only says how but when it shall be done.

THE ITALIAN CIRCULAR NOTE.

If France and Prussia resort to war, in attempting to settle the questions that perplex the ambitious designs of both nations, Italy will remain neutral. The relation of Italy to both powers is peculiar. She is indebted to French intervention for Lombardy, and she had previously to cede to France, Nice and Savoy. In no further trouble respecting Austria, and having discharged her debt to France, Italy does not wish to be involved in any troubles that may arise between the two great powers. In another respect the position of Italy is singular. If she made cause with Prussia, she might, if victory crowned the united arms, regain Nice and Savoy, those spots to which GARIBALDI declares France has no right. If France made allies of Austria and Spain, Italy might not only lose Lombardy, but find the new kingdom in danger of extinction.

The circular note issued by Italy gives something like solidity to the statement that war between Prussia and France is on the cards. The close relationship of European cabinets, the watchful eagerness of the various powers to hold right positions, point with almost certainty to war. It is only reasonable to suppose that some overtures have been made to Italy respecting war, or we cannot see how she is justified in giving lite to a document concerning the purport of which there were no fears.

From a religious view, the situation of VICTOR EMANUEL commands attention. That party called "Young Italy," the life and support of the movement which resulted in driving the Austrians from possession, hate NAPOLEON the III. with an intense hatred. They view him as the man who prevented the realization of an Italian Republic when Europe was in the throes of Revolution. They view the cession of Nice and Savoy to him as contrary to that spirit that demands one united Italy from the Alps to the Adriatic. NAPOLEON has no greater enemies than GARIBALDI and MAZZINI, and an alliance with France against Prussia, would rouse the slumbering elements of Young Italy.

Reverse the picture. Prussia is a Protestant power. For Italy to ally with her against France, would make the probably forthcoming war one in which Catholic Europe would be arrayed against Protestant Europe; for it is scarcely possible to see how, in case of Italy becoming the ally of either power, that Catholic or Protestant nations could keep from being embroiled. If Italy declared for Prussia, as the greater portion of Italians are Catholics, VICTOR EMANUEL would be in danger of a civil war while supporting a Protestant power.

The decision of the Italian Government to remain neutral in case of a war between France and Prussia, is the result of good statesmanship. Italy has her own affairs to mind. The young Italian party want Rome as the capital, and alliance with either of the powers is not the way to get it. Italy cannot obtain the coveted prize through alliance with France, for it is a settled French policy that the Pope is to remain in possession. She cannot obtain it through Prussia; for the commencement of hostilities, with Prussia as an ally, would bring back the Austrians into Lombardy, and thus the gained ground be lost.

Italy requires repose after the great war from which she has emerged. Her finances require attention; her people need education, and above all, she is too weak in her new possessions to play at warlike chess with the great powers by which she is surrounded.

The great questions of European nations turn on Catholicism and Protestantism. Every intimation shows that rival churches stir the blood of nations. The thoughtful ask whether Europe will not become Catholic, Republican or Cossack? The wisdom of the teaching to the New World is to prevent undue influence being gained in State affairs by any one religious party, the prelude to all the troubles from which Europe has suffered.

THE Philadelphia *Press* goes directly to the meat of the question of protection when it says:

"There are common sense elements on this subject of protection to home labor and American manufactures that will control General Grant and every other patriotic man, viz: The necessities of the Treasury and the condition of the bonds. We shall have money to pay the interest on the national debt, and the widest point have mechanics and workshops to develope its resources, and to manufacture its cotton and iron ore on the spot where they are grown and dug up. Free trade, under such circumstances, has about as much room to work as the yellow fever to hide in winter. Texas state of this will last far into and beyond the next administration."

The friends of Protection to American Labor and Capital can afford to rest their case on an intelligent management of the financial and material concerns of the country. It is a self-evident truth that the profitable employment of our industry and capital, and the developement of our resources, are absolutely necessary to the payment of the debt and the prosperity of the country. Give the United States for ten years the first chance in her own markets, and our growth in wealth will go far to wipe out the debt. A debt is great or small in proportion to the extent and development of the resources of the debtor. Every intelligent man realizes that with our industry and capital profitably employed—not the industry and capital of foreign countries by having us for customers—the burthen of the debt will grow gradually less, and finally be lifted altogether.

It is with a nation as an individual, and no course of reasoning—no theory however fine spun—can change or alter the principle. A man in debt will in time, and without difficulty, emerge from it if he can have a chance to develope and bring into market his lands and employ his capital in those legitimate ways which his sagacity dictates. If, however, by foreign competition, his lands lie idle and his capital cannot be profitably employed, his debt will carry him under. The friends of protection ask only what the individual might reasonably demand, the preference for what he has to sell, a policy that will not discriminate against him and in favor of his foreign creditors.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* complains that we misrepresent Mr. PENDLETON's plan when we say that it is to "set the greenback mill at work manufacturing paper money;" and we are touchingly called on to retract. We are aware that our contemporary has been grievously disappointed in his expectation of being able to impose on the people the PENDLETON doctrine, and we would willingly accommodate him, but the truth will not permit us to withdraw a word we have written. That the PENDLETON plan is just what we have represented it, we produce the following from the Chicago *Times* of December 1, 1867—a fierce supporter of the Ohio candidate—to prove:

"The first group contains the Cincinnati plan (i. e. the Pendleton scheme). The latest catch-word in finance is what is called 'payment of the national debt in greenbacks.' It contemplates the issuing of greenbacks equal in amount to the bonds which it is proposed to redeem. Over twelve hundred millions of five-twenty bonds will become redeemable before 1872. Five hundred millions are redeemable now. The way to pay them according to this plan, is to set the printing press a-in motion. So long as the ragsand lampblack hold out we will have no trouble in paying the bonds at maturity. When all have been *thus paid*, we shall have added to our paper money the trifling inf-ction of about $1,600,000,000, making, all told, a circulating medium of $2,300,000,000. Then we shall have what are called 'good times,' 'splendid times.' Wheat and greenbacks will be exchanged bushel for bushel. A barrel of whisky will be sold for two barrels of legal tenders. Collectors of Government revenue will go about with wagons filling lofts and cancelling receipts on the snuff-candle, at the end of our three-score and ten, that's one thing; but oh! I believe in my heart I believe in my soul I see that stretching out before you and me and every human being, there is an immortality with its terrific responsibilities, with its glorious opportunities. Then he's a scoundrel, in so far as he fears to meet the next world, a secret enemy of the truth, who talks to me about making the most of the present and living with indifference to eternity. And thus is the content got, even indelibly in any shape, or any form it takes, it casts out its folly like the serpent its skin—in the dust. It has never to lift itself up. It leads only to the basest result."

On the same day that the Dr. thus spoke in favor of immortality, the Spiritualists held a grand picnic at Hans Park, where, speaking under spiritual influences and other manifestations, the orators enlivened the audience. An oratress from Philadelphia, signally failed in a state of mesmerism to make a speech; but the great effort of the day was the address of the Rev. Mr. Spettigue, a convert to spiritualism from Methodism, who, with a perfect disregard of the use of the letter "h," talked for some time and then made way for Mr. John Smith, of Rockford, Illinois, who is described as scarcely able to read or write, but who spoke for upwards of an hour in English, German, Bohemian, Russian, Italian, Arabic and Indian. Mrs. Gennng made a better attempt at speaking with closed eyes than the young lady from Philadelphia.

The State Association of Spiritualists held a meeting on Monday, and it was there resolved that they would do all they could to stop the sale of intoxicating liquors, and to give the franchise to woman equally with the black and white man.

STATE NEWS.

The Grand Army of the Republic, Post of Erie, on Sunday last, decorated with flowers the graves of fifty-six Union soldiers in the several cemeteries in that city.

Joseph Campbell, Jr., of Fairview, Mercer county, one of the oldest settlers of that county, died last week at the advanced age of ninety-five.

The Pennsylvania Historical Society intends erecting, at Philadelphia, in the fall, a large and commodious building. The committee having the matter in charge have agreed to commence operations at that time.

A panther six feet in length, was killed, about three miles from St. Marys, Elk county, a few days since, by a boy fourteen years of age.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* says: Messrs. Singerly and Myers, the enterprising State printers, who recently purchased the Garrett property on the corner of Second and State streets, intend greatly enlarging the building and fitting it up in good style for a State printing office, book bindery, envelope manufactory, etc. When completed, according to the design, it will be one of the most extensive, neatly arranged and convenient printing establishments in the State. We learn that operations will be commenced at once and pushed forward vigorously.

The Costaville *Union* says: A quantity of iron ore has been found upon the farm of Benj. Martin, in Highland township, Chester county. The property has been purchased conditionally by a prospective company of Reading, Pa., Mr. Martin getting one hundred dollars per acre (seventy-two acres) and five thousand premium, in case iron ore shall be found in sufficient quantity to warrant the company in working it.

The losses by the recent burning of the Pottstown nail and plate works will reach one hundred thousand dollars, which is fully covered by insurance. Two hundred persons are thrown out of employment by the mishap. The fire originated from one of the heated furnaces, and spread so rapidly that the whole of the building was destroyed in a couple of hours.

Martin Fuhrman, of Mount Union, Huntingdon county, died of hydrophobia last week, having been bitten by a dog three years ago.

The citizens of Huntingdon will celebrate the approaching Fourth of July at Cottage Grove, in the old fashioned style. Mr. S. Little, Esq., will read the Declaration of Independence, and Hon. John Scott will be the orator of the day.

The question of a public park in Altoona is being agitated.

A bridge over the Delaware is projected by the business men of Philadelphia. The proposed bridge, if erected, will eclipse anything of the kind in the country.

The Moriation (Episcopal) Church at Douglassville, Berks county, is a hundred years old, and is now to be raised considerably higher, and will have a new French roof as well as a thorough renovation in its interior arrangements.

A very destructive hail storm passed over Hollidaysburg on Wednesday last. It commenced about noon and lasted nearly half an hour, during which time grain fields, gardens and fruit trees suffered severely. Some of the hail stones were as large as a hulled walnut and the ground was covered to the depth of several inches.

Altoona has received two new steam engines from the Amoskeag Works, New Hampshire.

PERSONAL.

—Says a Washington letter speaking of two of General Grant's staff: Rawlins is a man of Grant's type; careless about dress, plain, rather small of body, with very black hair and beard, worn long and random-like. I found him at his room in the second story of Grant's headquarters, yesterday, hard at work with Parker—the latter large, dignified, with the bearing and the intelligence of Brandt. Parker is one of the best staff officers in the United States service, and a most efficient engineer; a man difficult to become acquainted with, but an indefatigable worker. He weighs, probably, two hundred and fifty pounds. Looking at the two together, it was a group worthy of Cooper, Rawlins looking like the sun burnt hunter or pioneer, lean of jaw, with a dark, intense eye, the representative of the nerve race of mankind. Parker, of the color of the autumn leaf of the forest, almost beardless, a robust giant, with the unconscious pride of a line of men who had the first example on this continent of the power of union and the thirst of dominion. They were sitting close together, in mutual calculation over telegrams and papers.

—A good story is told of Dr. O. W. Holmes, who, having been called upon and considerably bored by a gentlemen who had devoted himself to lecturing in New England without much ability for doing so, inquired, "What are you about at this particular time?" The answer was, "Lecturing, as usual. I hold forth this evening at Roxbury." The Professor, clapping his hands together, exclaimed, "I am glad of it; I never liked those Roxbury people."

—Somebody pretends to have explored the wardrobe of the Princess de Metternich, and catalogues it as consisting of 119 dresses of silk, each of 119 pieces, and trimmed with 1900 yards of trimming; 164 morning gowns of various materials, adorned with one million of buttons; 61 walking dresses and cloaks, ornamented with one ton of bugles; 51 shawls of various sizes and colors; 152 petticoats, in variety; 275 other undergarments; 365 pairs of stockings; 136 pairs of gloves of every known color; 49 pairs of boots and shoes; 71 sashes and belts; 84 brooches, in variety; 72 pairs of ear-rings in variety; 31 fans; 24 parasols; 1 umbrella.

—It is reported that Colonel Forney intends to settle on the Pacific coast as soon as he can sell his two papers, the *Press*, at Philadelphia, and the *Chronicle*, at Washington. The report needs confirmation.

—During the last three years, two citizens of New York, Chauncey and Henry Rose, have distributed among our charitable associations in an unostentatious manner, the large sum of $1,150,000, equivalent to over $1,000 a day during the whole period. Such a remarkable instance of benevolent munificence should not go unrecognized, and we gladly add the name of Rose to that honorable list which already includes Peter Cooper, George Peabody, James Lenox, and the late Matthew Vassar.

—Mr. Charles Walker, of Chicago, died on Sunday morning. In noticing his death the Chicago *Tribune* says: Mr. Walker was one of our oldest and best citizens. No man in Chicago was better known or more highly respected. No man has done more to build our beautiful and thriving city and place it in the proud position it occupies.

—Anna E. Dickinson complained last winter of the loss of her voice. This spring she is in full feather waiting further engagements.

—Senator Hendricks is not a positive man, but a sort of an "oily gammon," who is all things to all men. His whole life has been a study of how to avoid an issue rather than meet one. He has managed to slide through without leaving any record behind him. His speeches in Congress have been models of noncommittalism, and but little else than he has said has been reported. His record has been merely that of his party. He is as afraid of a short-hand reporter as the d—l is of holy water, and never ascends a rostrum to make a speech without first looking all about for reporters, and should he discover one or more of those unfortunate individuals, he measures his remarks accordingly. He would merely poll his party vote, and no more. He believes in making everything pay, and only dabbles in politics so far as it pays.

Doings in Chicago

Dr. R. M. Hatfield, the pastor of the Centenary Church in Chicago, last Sunday morning made the Sangerfest the leading point in his discourse. The assertion on which he commenced was, "The means of improving the condition of the masses to be found not in German Rationalism but in the Gospel of Christ." After several heavy thrusts at the opinions of rationalism, the Doctor said:

"A man who loses faith, and faith in the future, never is the happiest even in his world, on an even plain that contemplates man as only slightly different from the four-footed beasts of the field. Any system that says 'Make the most of the present, I God and the devil may care only one five for now, and for what you can look upon with your eyes, feel with your hands and taste with your palate and smell with your nose—that, in fact, as it succeeds, sinks man in the scale of being, instead of lifting him up, as the Gospel proposes, to God, to mingle with the angels and communion with the saints. It sinks him to intercourse with the animals that live and die, and that is the end of them. I would rather throw my boy into Lake Michigan, if he were a son of mine, than educate him just to enjoy himself in the present. Give him all he wants, indulge him to any extent, and give him no education in that which looks to his future life, when he is to be a man and man's responsibilities shall confront him, and continue this until he is twenty-one years of age. What is he good for then? He is nothing as regards life. He has no ability, no brain, no power; he is nothing. He is just an overgrown baby. You have ruined him, ninety-nine chances in a hundred, and for the rest of his life he will be worth nothing. That is only an estimation of the folly and absurdity of those who talk of educating a man for the little while that he is this side of the grave. But he who above man he can exalt himself. How mean a thing is man! If hell is only be true, if there be no hereafter, if we, my hearers, to-day, are not reasonably better than the same number of dumb cattle herded in this house, if we are to go out like a snuffed candle, at the end of our three-score and ten, that's one thing; but oh! I believe in my heart I believe in my soul I see that stretching out before you and me and every human being, there is an immortality with its terrific responsibilities, with its glorious opportunities. Then he's a scoundrel, in so far as he fears to meet the next world, a secret enemy of the truth, who talks to me about making the most of the present and living with indifference to eternity. And thus is the content got, even indelibly in any shape, or any form it takes, it casts out its folly like the serpent its skin—in the dust. It has never to lift itself up. It leads only to the basest result."

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1868.

The Sutro Tunnel Job.

The House Committee on Mines and Mining, consisting of Ashley, of Nevada; Hunter, of Indiana; Ashley, of Ohio; Ferris, of New York; Driggs, of Michigan, and Mallory, of Oregon, have unanimously reported in favor of the Sutro Tunnel job. They recommend government aid to the amount of five million dollars, at the rate of one hundred and fifty dollars per foot, and would secure the United States by taking a mortgage on the tunnel and everything pertaining thereto, and by taking the entire revenue in payment after the tunnel is finished to Comstock lode. The bill isn't likely to get through, at the present session at least.

An Assessor Confirmed.

A prominent Ohio Democrat here urged the President to withdraw the nomination of D. M. Fleming, of Piqua, as Assessor of the Fourth Ohio District so that after adjournment he might appoint a Democrat, but the Senate to-day confirmed Fleming at the instance of the Ohio Senators.

The Tax Bill.

The Finance Committee did not succeed in finishing the tax bill to day, but the chairman says they will certainly report it to-morrow. They cut it right and left this morning and made some important amendments. The section increasing the bank taxes was stricken out by a decided vote. The various sections establishing and relating to bonded warehouses for plug tobacco were also rejected, but this part of the bill may be taken up again to-morrow morning. There was considerable discussion about the provisions relating to wholesale dealers, and the probabilities are that the Committee will restore many parts of the present law on this subject. They are also opposed to the proposed increase of the retail dealers' special or license tax. All efforts to get them to incorporate the provisions establishing whisky export warehouses have thus far been abortive.

The Tariff Bill.

The Ways and Means Committee this morning had but five members when the tariff bill came up for final action. The duty on cotton webbings, &c., which was yesterday placed at a certain figure per square yard, was changed to sixty cents per pound. A paragraph was added changing the present rates on books, and the duty on uncleaned rice was increased to one and one-half cents per pound, Mr. Allison alone voting against reporting the bill. Mr. Griswold voted favorably, with a protest against action. Mr. Hooper voted the same way, thinking it best to let the House dispose of the bill in its own way. The other members who voted for reporting were Messrs. Moorhead and Maynard, the former of whom is the only member of the Committee who believes anything can be done with the measure this session. He will try to get a vote of the House on Friday.

Tax on Bonds.

The bill levying ten per cent. tax on the interest on Government bonds is ready to be reported from the Ways and Means Committee. It is brought in by order of the House on Bat. ler's motion, but all the members of the Committee except Logan, and possibly one other, are opposed to it, and will protest against its passage. The effect of it will be that bonds now paying six per cent. interest will hereafter pay but five and two-fifths per cent.; bonds paying five per cent. will hereafter pay but four and a half per cent., and bonds paying three per cent. will hereafter pay but two and seven-tenths per cent.

The Funding Bill.

The weight of indications for the last two or three weeks has been that Congress would not pass any funding bill at the present session of Congress. An effort is now making to change the views of members, and to this end a caucus of Republican Senators was held this morning, at which Sherman, Morrill, and others from the Finance Committee, strongly urged action in this direction. No vote was taken, but several Senators are now of opinion that the bill may still be got through before adjournment.

More Territory.

Secretary Seward is having a goodly sized volume on Greenland and Iceland printed at government expense. The general drift of such parts of it as have been seen by outsiders is to show that these countries are quite valuable, and that they ought to belong to the United States. The fact serves to give color to a story afloat in diplomatic circles to the effect that Mr. Seward will soon present the Senate with a treaty between our government and Denmark for their purchase.

Court of Claims.

The Court of Claims bill became a law to-day without the President's signature. It enlarges the powers of that Court and abolishes the offices of Solicitor and two assistants. It also legislates Binckley out of office and authorizes the President and Senate to appoint two assistant Attorney Generals, who with their chief shall do the business for the Government in the Supreme Court and Court of Claims.

Removal of Gen. McDowell.

The President's action in removing General McDowell from command of the Mississippi and assigning General Gillem to duty in his place, grows out of McDowell's course in reference to State officers. He recently removed the Governor and Attorney General, and this proceeding gave great offense to Mr. Johnson. Gen. McDowell is expected here early next week.

Cost of Impeachment.

It came out in Senatorial debate to-day that the whole expense of the impeachment trial was a trifle short of fifteen thousand dollars, which is much less than was commonly supposed. This of course does not include the expenses of the investigation now going on by the House.

Admitted.

Representative Hamilton, sole member from Florida, was sworn in to-day. Weleff, the other Senator from that State, is expected here in a day or two from New York. Hamilton's admission makes the number of members of the House 196, and a quorum is now 99.

LOUISIANA.

The Legislature Takes the Back Track, "out of Respect for the Wishes of the General," &c.

NEW ORLEANS, July 1.—This morning before the hour for assembling of the Legislature, a section of artillery and squadron of cavalry prepared for service occupied Lafayette Square. Two companies of the First Infantry, commanded by Captain Veile, occupied the sidewalk fronting Mechanics' Institute, and a large body of police were on duty in and around the building. No one was allowed to approach who could not give a good account of business. Appearances indicated that trouble was expected. Col. Gentry and General Niell, of General Buchanan's staff, were also present.

The Senate was called to order at a quarter past twelve. Twenty Democrats were present. The roll only of members who took the test oath, including Campbell, who was seated yesterday, was called.

After the minutes were read, the Committee to which Gen. Buchanan's order was referred yesterday, reported they were of opinion the action of the President in requiring members to take the oath should be fully sustained. A due respect, however, to the wishes of the General commanding the armies of the United States induces the Committee to recommend a countenance of the test oath, and thereafter members should be allowed to qualify in accordance with the Constitution of the State.

A motion that the first paragraph be stricken out created considerable discussion, and finally it was tabled. The report was then adopted as it came from the committee.

A motion was made that the roll furnished by the commanding General be called, of all members wishing to take the oath under the Constitution. In calling the roll, the name of Sambola, ousted yesterday by the Election Committee, was omitted, though he presented himself to take the oath.

Fifteen Democratic Senators took the constitutional oath. Several motions were offered, when Mr. Lynch called attention to article 150 of the constitution, which states that no action of any kind can be taken by the Legislature until action upon the 14th amendment. The Committee on Elections were discharged, that a new one might be appointed, in which Sambola will probably be represented. Mr. Sambola will probably take his seat to-morrow, and contests for seats proceed regularly.

House proceedings were of a similar nature, but showed more opposition in disposing with the test oath. Only the names of those who had previously taken the test oath were called on assembling. Subsequently, when the roll was called of those elected who had not qualified, but three qualified under the Constitution, but more will probably do so to-morrow. The House permanently organized by the election of Chas. W. Lowell, white, Speaker, and adopted a resolution ratifying the fourteenth amendment by 57 yeas to 5 nays. A resolution offered by Pope W. Noble, one of the three Democrats who qualified, that the roll of members as returned by General Buchanan be called and members qualified whether seats are contested or not, was tabled. The following was then offered:

Resolved, by the House, That those not disqualified by the 14th amendm-nt or article 30 of the Constitution, or whose seats are not contested, be allowed to take seats.

It is stated authoritatively that the application for the presence of the military was made by two Democratic Senators elect.

It is said Secretary Seward has nearly completed the negotiations for the purchase of Greenland and Iceland from the Danish Government. It is said he is to give five and a half millions in gold for them, and that he has already promises of sufficient support in the Senate to secure the ratification of the measure. Mr. Seward is now having printed at the government printing office a voluminous account of those countries, their population, great resources, climate and history, which he will send into the Senate with a copy of his new treaty.

THE DEMOCRACY.

GREAT CROWD AT NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW YORK, July 1, 1868.

The crowd of delegates and outsiders for the Democratic Convention was largely increased to-day. The leading hotels are spreading cots throughout the halls and parlors, and persons arriving after this time are likely to have a poor showing.

The most important development to-day has been the action of the Indiana delegation in voting to adhere to Pendleton in good faith as long as Ohio will do the same. As Indiana has been reckoned shaky, this action gives the Pendleton men great confidence. Probably arising from it is the rumor which has been actively circulated that Mr. Hendricks would be withdrawn. There is a great desire to have General Rosecrans for temporary chairman. He is understood to be out west, but Democrats say he will be in town in time for the Convention, and are claiming him on all hands as in sympathy with them.

Valandigham produces a sensation by talking such a way as to be regarded as at heart anxious for the nomination of Chase. He says to all with whom he talks on the subject, that his first choice is Pendleton, but adds, what he has already said in his newspaper, that, if he must go outside of the Democratic ranks, Chase is his man.

One of the New York delegates has resigned to make way for August Belmont, who has thus been secured a place in the Convention, in spite of efforts in some quarters to keep him out.

The New York delegates are talking to-day about forcing Seymour to run. The certainty however that the Pendleton men will make a more bitter fight against him than against anybody else, makes any use of his name a purely strategic operation. It is almost absolutely certain that he cannot be nominated, even if he should consent to run.

Tammany Hall is almost completed. The national committee was in session there to-day, and the building is to be opened for private inspection by delegates and members of the press to-morrow. The interior is very handsomely decorated and affords accommodations for the Convention almost as good as Crosby's Opera House gave the Republicans. New Yorkers are boasting that the operation of the ticket system will tend in a great degree to neutralize the effect of the outside pressure for Pendleton. They say very few of the Pendleton escort can get into the building at all, and the rest can cool their heels in the neighboring whisky shops, while their favorite is being slaughtered. There is scarcely any sign of a movement for Mr. Johnson. Still his intimates, including some of his officials, are quietly boasting that a good many people will be surprised at the strength he will develope, very much as they boasted the week before the vote on impeachment. George Wilkes, also, who lost largely by betting against Johnson not long ago, has now concluded to change his tactics and bet for him. He is asserting with great confidence that Johnson will be nominated. No politician of good judgment, however, is known to entertain any such view.

**Special

Weekly Commercial.

TAXATION OF UNITED STATES BONDS.

Speech of Mr. Blaine of Maine.

The following speech was delivered by Mr. Blaine of Maine in the House of Representatives June 23d, 1868:

Mr. BLAINE. The facts that the bonds of the United States are exempted from State and municipal taxation has created a wide-spread discontent among the people, and the belief prevails quite generally that if this exemption could be removed the local burdens of the tax-payer would be immediately and essentially lightened. Many persons assert this belief from a spirit of mischievous damagogism, and many do so from sincere and conscientious conviction. To the latter class I would beg to submit some facts and suggestions which may greatly modify, if not entirely change their conclusions.

The total gold-bearing debt of the United States, the conversion of seven-thirties completed, amounts to a little more than twenty-one hundred million dollars; of this sum total something over two hundred million dollars draw but five per cent. interest, a rate not sufficiently high to provoke hostility or suggest the necessity of taxation. Indeed it may be safely said that there never has been any popular dissatisfaction with regard to the non taxation of the five per cents., it being agreed by common consent that such a rate of interest was not unreasonable on a loan negotiated at such a time.

The agitation may, therefore, be regarded as substantially confined to the six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, which amount to the large aggregate of nineteen hundred million dollars. Many people honestly, but thoughtlessly, believe that if this class of bonds could be taxed by local authority the whole vast volume represented by them would at once be added to the lists of the assessor. It is my purpose to show very briefly that this conclusion is totally unfounded and erroneous, and that if the right of local taxation existed in its fullest and amplest extent, but a minor fraction of the total amount of bonds could by any possibility be subjected to any more local tax than they already pay.

The entire amount of these bonds, as I have stated, is nineteen hundred million dollars; and of this total, by the best and most careful estimates attainable, about seventy-seven fifty million are now held in Europe. This amount could not, therefore, be reached by any system of local taxation, however extended, thorough, and searching. Deducting the amount thus held abroad, the total amount held at home is reduced to twelve hundred and fifty million dollars.

But of this twelve hundred and fifty millions more than one-third, or to speak with accuracy, about four hundred and seventy-five millions are held by the national banks, and no form of property in the whole United States pays so large a tax, both local and general, as these banks. The stock, the deposits and the circulating deposits which these four hundred and twenty-five million of bonds represent pay full local tax at the highest rate, besides a national tax averaging about two and a half per cent. Were the power of local taxation made specific and absolute on these bonds, they could not yield a dollar more than is now realized in that direction. It thus follows that the twelve hundred and fifty millions of bonds in this country, presumptively escaping local taxation, must be reduced by the amount represented by the banks, and hence we find the aggregate falls to eight hundred and twenty-five millions.

The reduction, however, goes still further, for it must be remembered that the savings-banks of this country have invested their deposits in these bonds to the amount of one hundred and seventy-five millions. In some States by local law the deposits of savings-banks are exempt from taxation, as encouragement to thrift and economy. In other States, where these deposits are taxed, as in Connecticut, it has been held by judicial decision that the tax of their investment in United States bonds does not except them from taxation. Hence these one hundred and seventy-five millions, thus invested in savings-banks deposits, are either locally taxable, or, if exempt, it is by State law and not by virtue of the general taxing power of the bonds. It thus follows that the eight hundred and twenty-five millions must be further reduced by this sum of one hundred and seventy-five millions, leaving but six hundred and fifty millions not already embraced within the scope of local taxation.

But there is still a further reduction of thirty millions held by the life insurance companies and held on precisely the same terms as the deposits of savings-banks—that is, either taxed locally, or, if exempted, deriving the exemption from the local law. The surplus earnings and reserves of these life insurance companies invested to the extent of thirty millions in United States bonds are just as open to taxation when invested in that form as though they were in State or railroad securities. Deducting these thirty millions we find the untaxed bonds reduced to six hundred and twenty millions.

And still there is another large reduction; for the fire and marine insurance companies and the annuity and trust companies and other corporations which control large amounts hold in the aggregate over one hundred and twenty-five millions of bonds, and these are held on precisely the same basis as those held by the savings banks and the life insurance companies. These numerous corporations have their capital stock, their reserves and their surplus earnings invested in Government bonds to the extent named, and they are in this form just as open to taxation and are actually taxed just as much as though they were invested in any other form of security. Making the deduction of this one hundred and twenty-five millions we find remaining but four hundred and ninety-five millions of the six per cent. gold bearing bonds that are not already practically subjected to local taxation. Allowing for the possibility that one hundred millions of the five per cents. are held instead of six per cents., in all the channels of investment I have named, and it follows that at the outside figure there are to-day in the whole country less than six hundred millions of Government sixes, not full subjected to the power of local taxation. These six hundred millions are rapidly growing less as the various corporate institutions, I have named continue to invest their funds more and more in bonds. These institutions desire a security that is of steady value, not liable to great fluctuation, and at all times convertible into money; and hence they seek Government bonds in preference to any other form of investment. The highest class of corporations and individuals to part with them and hence they are readily transferred to corporate ownership, where they become in effect at once liable to local taxation and are no longer obnoxious to the charge of evading or escaping their just share of municipal burden. In the hands of individuals the bonds may be concealed, but in the possession of corporations concealment is necessarily impossible.

If these statistical statements needed any verification it would be supplied by an examination of the income returns recently made under oath and published in all the large cities of the country, disclosing the fact that the amount of bonds held by the wealthy men of the country has been continually growing less, just as they have been absorbed by corporate purchase and by corporate investment. The correctness of these income returns in reference to the investment in bonds will be accepted even by the incredulous and the uncharitable when it is remembered that the temptation to those making them was to exaggerate rather than depreciate the respective amounts held by them. Instead, then, of nineteen hundred millions of these bonds running free of taxation it is clear that less than six hundred millions are open to that charge—less than one third of the whole amount. The remainder, largely more than two-thirds of the whole, are either held abroad, or are no local taxation can reach them, or they are held at home in such form as subjects them to local taxation.

And now let us suppose that we were in possession of the full power to tax by local authority these six hundred millions of bonds presumptively owned by individuals! Would we realize anything from it? On its face the prospect might be fair and inviting, but in practice it would assuredly prove delusive and deceptive. The trouble would be that the owners of the bonds could not be found. No form of property is so easily concealed, none so readily transferred back and forth, none so difficult to trace to actual ownership. We have hundreds of millions of State and city bonds, and railroad securities in this country, and not every one knows that it is only an infinitesimal proportion of this vast investment that is ever represented on the books of assessors and tax collectors. As a pertinent illustration, I might cite the case of the bonds of my own State, of which there are over five millions in existence to-day largely held by citizens of Maine. Of this whole sum I am safe in saying that scarcely a dollar is found on the lists of any assessor in the State. And yet the facility for concealing ownership in national bonds is far greater than in either State or city security, and the proportion in the hands of individuals that would escape the assessment of local taxes may be inferred with reasonable certainty from the analogies I have suggested, and which are familiar to all who have given the least attention to the subject. Indeed, I venture to assert with confidence that if the power of local taxation of these bonds were fully accorded to-day, the tax lists of our cities and towns would not be increased on an average one per cent. Many of those who to-day may be ambitious of parading their bonds when protected by what is deemed an offensive exemption would suddenly have none when the power of taxation applied to them. The utter failure to realize anything from this source if the power to test it were granted, would in the end create more dissatisfaction than that exemption, which, in theory, is offensive, but in practice is absolutely of no consequence whatever.

But it will be asked, "Why don't you tax the bonds by national authority?" Granted it will be urged that the power of local taxation would be derogatory and valueless, "that affords all the stronger reason for taxing the bonds by direct Congressional enactment." In answer to this I have only to say that a tax levied directly upon the coupon is simply a repudiation of interest, and that result can be reached in a better and more satisfactory and more honorable way. The determination manifested by this Congress and by the great Republican convention at Chicago to maintain the national faith has already worked a large appreciation in the value of the bonds, and with the strengthening of our credit, which results from an honest and high-toned policy, we will speedily be able to fund our debt on a lower rate of interest, running down to five, four and a half, and ultimately to four per cent. per annum. Should we proceed, however, in violation of good faith and of the uniform practice of civilized nations, to hold back part of the stipulated interest instead of effecting an honorable exchange of bonds to the mutual advantage of the Government and the public creditor, we should only punish ourselves, produce calamitous results in the business world, and permanently injure our national fame.

To withhold one per cent. of the interest under the plea of a national tax this year might be followed by withholding two per cent. next year and three per cent. the year ensuing. To enter upon such a policy would produce alarm at home and wide-spread distrust abroad, for every man holding a bond would have to count the rate of interest not on what was stipulated in the contract, but on what might be the will and caprice of Congress in its annual withholding of a portion of the interest under the pretense of a tax. Under such a policy our bonds would be returned upon us from Europe with panic-like rapidity, and the drain upon our specie resources would produce an immediate and disastrous crisis in monetary circles. If even one-half our bonds held in Europe were suddenly sent home it would drain us of two hundred and fifty millions of specie, and the financial distress throughout the length and breadth of the land would be beyond the power of calculation or imagination. And yet that is the precise result involved if we should follow the policy advocated by those who urge us to tax the coupon and withhold one or two per cent. of the interest. Let the subject such counsels and adhere to the steady, straightforward course dictated alike by good policy and good faith. And let us never forget that in the language of the Chicago platform "the best policy to diminish the burden of debt is to so improve our credit that capitalists will seek to loan us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay, and must continue to pay, so long as repudiation, either partial or total, open or covert, is threatened or suspected."

Mr. Beecher on his Farm

PEEKSKILL, May 28, 1868.

MY DEAR MR. BONNER:—You must expect no article from me this week. I am engaged. I was never more busy in my life. Let me relate my occupations. At about half-past three in the morning, I wake. The light is just coming. I do not care for that, as I do not propose to get up at such an hour. But the birds do care. They evidently wind up their singing apparatus over night. For, when the first bird talks the silence, in an instant the rest go off, as if a spring had been touched which moved them all. Was ever such noise! There are robins without count, wood thrushes, orioles, sparrows, bobolinks, meadow-larks, blue-birds, yellow-birds, crows, swallows, catbirds (as the northern mocking-bird as called,) martins, twittering swallows. Think of the noise made by mixing all these bird-notes together. And a rooster, and a solemn old crow to carry the bass. Then consider that of each kind there are scores, and of some kinds hundreds within ear reach, and you will have some faint conception of the opening chant of the day.

You may not believe that I wake so early. But I do. You may be still less inclined to believe that after listening for ten minutes to this mixture, I again go to sleep. But I solemnly do! Nor do I think of getting up before six o'clock. Would it shock you to know that then, if it were not for the savory odor that begins to steal through my cottage, I cannot tell. After breakfast, there are so many things to do that I never know where to begin. The morning is so fine, the young leaves are so beautiful, the bloom on the orchards is so gorgeous, the sounds and sights are so many and so winning, that I am apt to sit down on the veranda for just one moment, and that another, and for a series of them, until an hour goes by! Do not blame me! Do not laugh at such farming and such a farmer. The soil overbeed bears larger and better crops, than seeds to man, than does the soil under feet! There are blossoms in the clouds. There is fruit upon invisible trees, to those who know how to pluck it!

But when skylarking and this dallying with the landscape will not do. What crowds of things require the eye and hand! Flowers must be transplanted. Flower-seeds must be sown. Shrubs and trees pruned. Vines looked after. A walk taken over the hill to see after some evergreens, with many pauses to gaze upon the landscape, many birds to be watched as they are confidentially exhibiting their domestic traits before you. The kittens, too, at the barn, must be visited, the calf, the new cow. Then every gardener knows how much time is consumed in noticing the new plants; for instance: I have some eight new strawberries that need watching, each one purporting to be a wonder's wonder. I am quite anxious about eight or ten new kinds of evonatis; two new species of honeysuckle; eight or ten new and rare evergreens; and ever so many other things —shrubs and flowers. What shall I say of the new potatoes, beans, peas, cucumbers, early melons, extraordinary potatoes!

So, calking of potatoes, do you know anything of the Early Rose? Let me tell you. One hundred bushels were sold this spring, to one man, for eighty dollars a bushel! In fact, they have been selling by the pound, at the increasing prices, of one, two, or three dollars a pound. It takes about three potatoes to make a pound.

Now for a story,—true, for I had it from Timothy Titcomb's lips. A friend sent him this potato, with injunctions to give it the utmost care. He planted it in his garden, and when it ripened, last summer, men informed of its exceeding preciousness, he proceeded to dig it. In a reasonable time he consumed three barrels, which at the lowest price were worth about seven hundred dollars!

I have a very nice plat of these potatoes and should like to sell them to you in advance. As an inducement. I offer mine at fifty dollars a bushel! But this is confidential. I do not wish to be overrun with purchasers, scrambling for a chance!

Do you not see, Mr. Bonner, that it is impossible for me, amid such incessant and weighty cares, to compose an article? The air is waste with apple-blossoms; the cherries are all singing; the strawberries are beyond reaches of cream; a portion of flower seeds; by night the whip-poor-wills, and by day the wood-thrush and mocking-bird, fill my imagination with all sorts of fancies, and how can I write?

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The Marquis of Hastings and his Turf Debts—Successful Diplomacy.

"Argus" writes as follows to the London *Morning Post*; "The battle of Hastings" is, I am happy to say, over, and the terms of the armistice already carried out, so that the historical event of an English peer being prevented from seeing his own animal run for the Derby, when first favorite for that race, is averted. I am also enabled to tell your readers that the Marquis has ceased to be a member of the Jockey Club, having resigned on Thursday; and as some arrangement for the settlement of his debts of honor were concluded on Friday, it it could not be said that he settled in order to keep in the club. Thus his Lordship has manifested a desire to relieve himself from the onus of his liabilities, and his conduct is sure to raise him in public estimation and free him from the aspersions which have been heaped upon him. In making these remarks, I cannot conceal from myself that his Lordship's conduct has been as disastrous to the Turf as to his private interests; but he has paid and will pay for his follies, and it must be recollected that he is not the founder of the race of defaulters, but only the latest comer among them. And it should not be forgotten that while his own funds he parted freely, and his account was never absent on a Monday. Those who betted with him must have known also that the pull of the game was against his Lordship, and that sooner or later the day of reckoning would come; therefore the crisis could not have taken them by surprise. The arrangements for carrying out this measure of relief was confided to a nobleman whom I may describe as being a thoroughbred diplomatist, and whose successful sweeping away difficulties and reconciling contending interests soon placed him on a firm basis to treat on; and in far less time than could be imagined the whole scheme was matured, signed, sealed and delivered. But while congratulating the noble Earl on the success of his diplomacy, which proves not only that Majesty's Government as a fitting person for one of the great Embassies on the Continent, it can not be concealed that the Marquis of Hastings has been extricated from a very grave emergency, and one which, in the annals of the turf, has been destroyer, hence the difference between prospects in life and that at the beginning of the year. Tops into London from September 1, 1867, to June 12, this year, 97,569 bales."

COAL MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

There has been a firmer market on account of the low stage of water from Pittsburgh, and rather higher rates have been obtained in the large and small way. A considerable business was done in the second fire in the Licking river, and over seventy loads of barges were forced into the river, and floated down the river, but many of them were cast on back again. Below are quotations. The demand continues good from Louisville. We quote:

Youghiogheny, afloat, ₱ bush.....12 @13
delivered.....18 @20
Ohio River, afloat.....10 @12
do delivered.....16 @18
Cannel, do.....15 @20

LOUISVILLE.

We quote at wholesale afloat at 14c, cash, in barges for Pittsburgh, Ky. Coal Company's mines, 12½c; delivered. We quote Pomeroy to boats 14c, and at retail at 17@18c.

PHILADELPHIA.

The market continues dull. We quote Locust Mountain lump and steamboat at $3 25@3 40; do, broken, $3 @3 25; do, coarse, 60@61; stove, $4@4 15; red ash egg and stove, 80@85; Lehigh lump, steamboat and broken, $5; do prepared, $5; do chestnut, $4 25. Pennsylvania and Westmoreland gas coal is selling at $2 20 ₱ ton, delivered at wharf in Philadelphia.

Flour and Grain at Chicago.

The receipts and shipments of flour and grain at Chicago, during the weeks ending on the days named below, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.	June 27, 1868.	June 20, 1868.	June 27, 1867.
Flour, bbls	20,646	22,131	14,160
Wheat, bush	197,691	122,276	31,281
Corn, bush	1,109,976	973,473	53,827
Oats, bush	221,575	185,028	155,036
Rye, bush	1,967	1,500	1,852
Barley, bush	200	300	440
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, bbls	21,588	31,019	24,331
Wheat, bush	104,844	171,744	78,723
Corn, bush	576,097	865,004	1,048,054
Oats, bush	136,500	167,240	226,697
Rye, bush	9,000	3,110	6,700
Barley, bush			654

PRICES.

	June 20, 1868.	June 00, 1867.
Flour, Sp. Ex	$8 50@9 87½	$8 00@10 50
Wheat, No. 2	1 55	1 51
Corn, No. 1	84	81½
Oats	64½	54
Rye, No. 1	1 90	1 65
Barley, No. 2	1 90	2@2 05

Providence Print Cloths Market.

Market closes strong at 8¾c for extras. The following are the sales for the past week:

96,000 pieces, 64x64, 60 reeds, Saturday, June 20	8¾c
11,000 " 64x64, common	8¾c
47,000 "	8¾c
19,000 pieces, 64x64, standards	8¾c
20,000 " 60x64	8¾c
20,000 " 64x64, "	8¾c
35,000 " 64x64, extra	8¾c
106,000	—*Boston Bulletin.*

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Dry Goods—The cotton goods market is gathering strength, and is fairly active for the season. Prices for some kinds of cotton have been advanced to 19c, and Androscoggin 18½c, and Amoskeag to 18c. Atlantic A brown sheetings have been advanced to 16c, and Lawrence LL to 15½c. Appleton A and Pacific extra 17½c; Atlantic L 16c, and Atlantic V sheetings 15c. Some fancy calicoes are being closed out low, but dark styles command full prices, as for instance Merrimack D in light patterns sold as low as 19½c, while dark patterns bring 23½c, as do American, Richmond, Manchester and Allen's, but light styles of the same makes are selling at 19½c. Glasgow ginghams continue a little irregular in price, and are selling at 44 @47c, while Lancaster are steady at 38c. Light makes of white goods and muslins are held much firmer than recently. The Nansechaug is D B and goods of this class now sell readily at 18½c.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 1.

The money market is without essential change to-day. With the thermometer ranging at 90 degrees, there is little disposition to operate in either commercial or financial circles, more than is really imperative. Money is very abundant, and capitalists are puzzled to know where to place their unemployed balances. The cloud of doubt cast upon the national credit, by the unaccountable vote on General Cobb's resolution to tax the interest on bonds ten per cent., has had a depressing effect upon Government securities. This action of the House, together with the uncertainty connected with the political movements of the country, has had a tendency to frighten the timid holders of bonds, who have parted with them hurriedly, thus weakening, for the time being, the market. The effect of the resolution will be seriously felt for a short time, but those best informed are positive that no such resolution can become a law.

—Gold improved a fraction in price to-day. Its fluctuations were from 140¼ to 140¾. The effect on the market which the large amount that Government is disbursing just now will have affecting rates seems to have already been discounted.

The specie exports, as usual, will be considerable in July in the absence of shipments of produce, the remittance of coin being thus necessary in payment of interest due to foreign holders of bonds. How large a share of such interest will be taken from the country in coin will depend largely upon the action of Congress in regard to taxing the bondholder, and, perhaps, upon the declarations of the Democratic National Convention.

—The New York railway market has been more animated to-day. Prices on the whole list have advanced, and have nearly recovered the loss sustained at the late decline. The market closed strong at higher prices.

The following comparative statement, furnished by J. W. Kennedy, Broker, 80 Fourth street, shows the range of prices for the past week at the New York Stock Boards:

	July 1.	Je 29.	27.	26.	25.	24.
N. Y. Central	134⅜	133⅝	134⅝	135¼	134⅝	134¼
Erie	68½	68¾	69¼	69¾	69¾	69¾
Lake Shore	101	100¾	100¾	101	100¾	100¾
Reading	100⅞	100¾	101	101¼	101	101
Mich. South. and N. I.	91¾	91¼	91¾	92¼	92⅛	92⅛
Ill. Central	137	137	137	137¾	137¼	137¼
Pittsburgh and Ft. W.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Northwest'n. com.	72¾	71¾	72¾	69¾	69¾	68¾
Northwest'n. pref.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Toledo, Wabash and W.	103¾	103¾	104¼	105¼	104¾	104¾
Rock Island	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
Fort Wayne	109¾	109¾	111¾	111¾	112¾	111¾
Ohio & Miss	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Chicago	140¾	140¾	140¾	140¾	140¾	140¾
Cleveland	140	140	140	140	140	140

—Consols and American securities were quoted thus in London on the dates mentioned:

	June 19.	June 24.	June 29.
Consols, money	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
Five-Twenties	73⅝@	73⅝	73⅝@
Illinois Central	85¾@	85¾	85¾@
Erie	40¾@	40¾	40¾@

—A Chicago journal of Friday, in referring to local monetary affairs, says: By some of the banks a better demand for money is reported, but this is not general, and though there is a positive improvement in that respect over the condition of a month ago, there was none during the past few days. Balances to mercantile accounts are, however, not increasing, and country banks having drawn down their accounts some, have left a smaller amount of loanable funds at the disposal of the banks here, though it is still in excess of the demand for the discount of such paper as the banks care to take.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 84 Fourth street (Apollo Building), Dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 1, 1868.

During the past week the general markets of the city have been very quiet, with no light revival in trade doing, and there has been nothing of special interest transpiring to require any remarks of interest. The receipts of most articles have been fully equal to the demand for all grades. Messrs Barker & Co.'s long experience in the business and prompt manner of dealing have made theirs the popular wool house of the west.

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, July 4, 1868.

The following are the sales for the week:

Spun Roll	$ 70@ 80	Ladies' Twist	$1 00@1 10
Union Twist	70@ 75	Rough & Ready	90@1 00
Navy Plug	75@ 80	Solace Twist	85@ 90
Tens	80@ 85	Coppish n Snuff	80@ 85
Solace	60@ 70	Solace Smut	60@ 70
Young America	90@1 00	Cut and Dry	90@1 00
Diamond Twist	90@1 00		

HOPS.

There is no improvement in the trade. Brewers only buy, says a New York circular of Saturday last, when bargains are offered them. Choice State and Wisconsins are in somewhat better request, and desirable parcels could be sold at 40@45c, but the general quotations. Low and medium grades are dull and nominally unchanged. Hops in the southern portion of Sauk county, Wis., were considerably damaged by the hailstorm of a hail storm on the 8th inst. We also hear of some damage being done by the grub-worm in the northern portion of the same county. In other respects our advices from the growers in this New York are favorable. The old yards still show no signs of improvement, and will be almost abandoned after the present crop is up. The latter plan seems to us the most sensible, while a view of the matter from the interior as the flattering prospect of the largest hop crop ever produced in the world. Imports into New York this week from Hamburg, 50 bales; from Bremen, 11 bales. Exports: To New Granada, 3 cases; to Mexico, 1 case. The following is from the London *Brewer's Journal* says of this market: "Fresh sales are quietly effected, and very limited for consumption, and for speculation still less. Before the growing districts are most favorable. Never was there a time when the public felt so little hop at the end of the year than at the present time; as a set-off to which, some assert that in the land there is every appearance of a most prolific yield, the result was the worst crop that we have had for many years, viz., 1825. But this we know: In 1846 the crop was very strong, and the vermin never made it felt; this year the vermin are very strong, and the crop will be small, as it has been destroyed, hence the difference between prospects in July and that at the same period. Exports of hops into London from September 1, 1867, to June 12, this year, 97,569 bales."

BUTTER—Market dull at 24@26c ₱ lb, and prospects favorable for a further decline. The decline will, however, be only for the time intervening between now and harvest. After that numerous of harvest prices are expected to advance as usual.

EGGS—Market dull at 20c ₱ dozen with a good supply on the market.

CHEESE—The receipts have been fair and the quality good. We quote W. R. at 13@14c; Factory at 13c; Sweitzer at 20c, and Limburg at 19c ₱ lb.

BUCKWHEAT—Small sales reported from store at 4c ₱ lb.

CABBAGE—Eastern cabbage sold at $1 50 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—Small sales of peaches at 11@12c, and apples at 8@9c ₱ lb.

Groceries.

The demand for groceries still continues very fair though the market is not so active as it has been. We note no material changes since our last report, and quote as follows:

COFFEE—Old Government Java, in bags, 37c; in mats, 36c; Laguayra, 26@27c; Rio, Fancy, 27@28c; choice, 27c; prime, 26c; fair 25c; good, 23c.

SUGARS—Porto Rico, 13½@14¾c; Cuba, 12½@13½c; sugar drips, 11@12c; New Orleans, 13c; Crushed, 17½c; A Coffee, 16½c; B do, 16½c; extra C, 16¼c; C 16c; New Orleans 14½@16c; Demerara 15½@16c; Clarified, 13½@14½c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 80c@$1; Porto Rico, 70@80c; Cuba, 60@70c; Sea Bermuda, 75.

SYRUP—Lovering's, $1 05; other choice brands, $1 00 to $1 10; fair to good, 80@85c; golden drips, $1 10.

TEAS—Young Hyson, common to finest, 90@$1 85; Imperial and Gunpowder, do, $1 20@2 00; Japan, do, $1 00@1 25; Oolong, 60@75.

RICE—Carolina, 12@12½c; Rangoon, 11@11½c.

VINEGAR—We quote white wine vinegar, in original packages, 70c. Cider vinegar from 20@30c ₱ gallon.

FISH—No. 1 Shore Mackerel, $23 00; No. 2 shore $19 50; new No. 3 large $13 00; new herring, $5 00; White, new, $7 00.

SALT—Ashton, Diamond Brand, American, Saltless.

SPICES—Pepper, 38c; Cloves, 50c; Nutmegs, $1 50; Cassia, 80@85c; Ginger 35c; Allspice 35c.

SOAP—McKeon Van Haagen & Co.'s Chemical Olive, Pure Rubbish, 12c; Oakley's, 11½c; Toilet 21@22c; Rosin 5½ to 7c.

LYE—Concentrated Lye, $7 75.

CANDLES—Proctor & Gamble's star candles, 28c for full weight; moulds candles, ₱ lb, 16c.

INDIGO—Bengal, $4 50@$4 50; Manila 85c@$1 45.

BAR LEAD—12½c.

DROP SHOT—₱ bag $350.

STARCH—Madison, 8c; Magnolia starch 8¼c; Silver Gloss 12½c; Corn starch 14½c; Satin Gloss 12½c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Are in demand at $2 ₱ bbl. Old peachblows are in only moderate request and selling at $1 15 ₱ bush.

PEARL ASHES—From store we quote pearls at 10@10½c ₱ lb.

SEEDS—For flaxseed there is a moderate inquiry at $2 50@2 55 ₱ bush. There is no demand whatever for clover or timothy seed.

HOMINY—From store small sales were made at $6 25 @6 50 ₱ bbl.

WHISKY—Under the impression that the tax on whisky will be reduced, prices have materially declined and at present the market rules dull. We quote rectified whisky at $1 60; half rye old whisky $2 25@2 50; fine old rye whisky $3 00@6 00 ₱ gal, as to age and quality.

CORN MEAL—We quote corn meal by the barrel of 200 ℔s at $4 50 ₱ bbl.

BRAN—The market was very active. T. C. Jenks, Inc reports the heaviest sales of the season for any one day and some sales to parties that have not been on the market for several months before. The demand appears to be only for reliable and established brands. Large lots are offered at $20 @21 00, but the margins for dealers at the current prices over Chicago rates and freight. No particular inducements now for operators save to supply their trade. Daytons Snow Flake $22 00; Muskingum River $21 50; Jenkins, Lily $11 00; Crossett's $10 75; good spring $10 25@10 50; medium $9 00@10 00.

GRAIN—There is a fair inquiry for oats at 75@77c for Ohio and Indiana. Receipts very light. Corn, shelled and ear is nominally $1 05@1 08 ₱ bush, in the elevator. Rye is in better request at $1 60@1 65 ₱ bush. Old red winter and white wheat is only moderately inquired for at $2 25@2 35 ₱ bush, as to quality. The millers in this vicinity look for new wheat in a day or two, it being now on the way by rail from Tennessee. No barely offering and no demand.

By reference to our Chicago dispatch it will be seen that the corn crop is in a favorable way this morning, and prices declined 4c on the bushel, with sales at $1 79@1 80 cash.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, July 1.—Flour dull. Wheat—buyers offer $1 80 for No. 2 spring, held at $1 90; little demand. Corn quiet; sales 25,000 bush No. 1 and 2 mixed at 92c; 1,100 do No. 2 at 88@89c. Oats nominal; 74c on spot, 75c to arrive. Meas ₱ pk $25 @26 00. Lard 18@18c. Barley nominal. Rye—market nearly bare and nominal.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 2, 1868.

BUSINESS—The oil market was steady, with a fair inquiry, primarily for July and August delivery. Those seem to be the favored months at present. Dispatches from the East report a fair demand and prices firm. Philadelphia reports more business than sellers. Spot 32c; July, 32c; half, 32½c; last half, 33c; August, and september 33½c. Crude firm at 16c in bulk, and 20½c, packages included. New York—demand fair; market firm: prime light straw to white 31c; standard white 32c; crude, bulk, 16½c. Oil City—the market was reported firmer; there was, however, but little activity; on the creek holders are asking $4 90@5 00 ₱ bbl; at the mouth holders ask $5 10@5 20 ₱ bbl.

REFINED OIL—The market ruled firm. We are reported sales to the extent of 7,500 bbls as follows: 800 bbls spot standard white, Philadelphia, 32c; 1 000 bbls do last half of July 32½c; 1,500 bbls do last July, buyer's option, 32½c; 2,000 bbls do, 1,000 bbls July, last half, 33c; 1,000 bbls do August, last half, 33c; 2,000 bbls do last half of July 33c.

CRUDE OIL—The sales of the raw material reported were 7,000 bbls bulk, as follows: 1,000 bbls, seller's option, July 19½c; 1,000 bbls do, same delivery, conditions; 1,000 bbls do July 20½c, and seller's option; 1,000 bbls July, no option, 13½c; 1,000 bbls do, on board Valley cars immediate, $5 20 ₱ bbl; 2,000 bbls bulk, August, seller's option, 13½c ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

The receipts of curde have been small, and the stock here is low. There is a fair demand with sales reported by the *Commercial List* of 500 bbls at 12½c, and 6,000 bbls, in bulk, 1,000 bbls each month, July to December inclusive, buyer's option, nominal on the spot at 15c. From Saturday until Wednesday there was less activity in refined, and prices fell off ¾c ₱ gallon, but on Thursday a number of Pittsburgh and New York specialists made their appearance, and with a reported scarcity of crude oil in the former place, and contradictory Antwerp advices, the market became excited, and holders put up their views to 30½c, with free sales of spot oil, and all June deliveries, at 30¾c. Sales of 13,000 bbls standard white, 42 gravity, at 30½@30¾c, closing in the last at 30¾c for the balance of the month, buyer's option, 1,000 bbls prime light straw 42 gravity, at 30½c for the month, buyer's option. Naphtha 500 bbls sold for first half of July at 15c. There is a steady demand for Lubricating Oils, and prices are firm. Sales of 1,000 bbls at private terms; 150 bbls Galena, 32 gravity, at 60c; 200 bbls 27 gravity at 35c; 50 bbls, 31 gravity, at 45c. Benzine steady at 40@45c; American Natural at 50@55c. Longmore at 35c; and Carbon Oil at 50@55c. Crude firm, with no sales of consequence reported. Sales of 1,000 bbls at $1 25; and 50 bbls Coach Oil at 30c.

The receipts for the week were 4,000 bbls crude, and 13,156 bbls refined. Exports for the week 263 535 gallons refined. Total export since January 1st, 15,224,632 gallons against 11,146,791 gallons same time in 1867. There are now loading with petroleum for foreign ports 34 vessels. These are chartered to take 38,000 tons.

NEW YORK.

The market for crude, says the *Shipping List*, has been quiet, but very steady, closing at 16¾c in bulk, and 21½c in shipping order; the sales are 2,200 bbls, in bulk, in lots, at 16¾@16¾c; 1,250 do, July, 16¾@16c. Refined in bond ruled heavy until yesterday when there was a slight advance. The sales reported amounted to for 8 W., with but little offering given at this figure; 1,000 bbls, July, 33c R. O. last half; free in quality; 150 bbls S. W. sold at 35c, delivered at yard. The sales for export, on the spot, are 1,000 bbls at 32c; S. O. last half July and 2,000 do, September to December, private terms. Of Benzinum, 500 bbls sold on private terms.

Received since January 1st—

1868	bbls.	478 669
Exports since 1st January	bbls.	1867.
From New York	gals.	22,130,778 11,146,790
From Baltimore	gals.	17,015,657 12,576,735
Total	gals.	39,346 435 23,723 525
Same time, 1866	gals.	23,972 396
" 1865	gals.	4,941,623

Petroleum at Boston.

The market is quiet and a shade easier both for crude and refined oil. The late advance brought out considerable supplies; and, with a demand for export, and the home trade not inclined to anticipate their wants, the advantage is at present with buyers. Crude petroleum is more quiet, with sales at 18½ @19c for Pennsylvania, 17½@18c for Western, and 32@33c for Boston. Five oil is selling at a range of 30@45c for prime to choice, and Benzine at 40@45c. Refined Kerosene. Naphta is firm at 38@39c ₱ gall, as to grade. Lubricating is selling at $1 90@2 ₱ gall, as to gravity. Headlight is selling at $1 90@2 ₱ gall.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1868.

There has been considerable wool purchased in this market within the last week at a range of from 46c to 50c for fine delaine, and 50@55c for fine merino, for fine wools at over the outside price named. There don't seem to be any orders from manufacturers yet that we hear of, as they can buy at relatively lower prices East. There seems a general disposition with the farmers in some sections to sell freely, while in other sections there has been none sold. In the State of Ohio, from our best information, fully one-half of the clip is now sold at from 50c to 60c. We find from our dealers here that the wool is to be better combed than usual this season, and we do hope the farmers will try hereafter to sustain the reputation of having their wool in good condition, as it will always save trouble and sometimes litigation. We quote our wool as follows, but the range of wool until the market for woolen goods improves.

From our exchanges we glean the following in regard to wool sales:

CRAWFORD COUNTY, PA.

The Conneautville *Record* reports the wool market in that place and vicinity quiet for the past week. Medium and coarse wools have been the most sought after by dealers. Mr. A. L. Powers purchased within the last ten days about thirty thousand pounds, at prices varying from 31 to 54c, the latter being the price usually paid for all wools put up in good condition. The quality of the wool he had more to do with the price than the quantity. Farmers should make a note of this, as they will hereafter put up their wool in a manner done so, they will hereafter put up their wool in a manner done so, they will hereafter put up their wool in a first-class condition. The eastern buyers and manufacturers are depending one-third of all dirty and heavy fleeces, and we were told from one of the best after this year they will make a reduction of one cent per pound. This is the best thing we have heard. Those who put up their wool in the best condition will get the best price, and they do and will in the future.

OHIO.

The Coshocton, Ohio, *Age* says that during the past week wool has been coming in very rapidly. Farmers are apparently satisfied with the prices, and with their purchases have given business an impetus not felt by Coshocton for many months. Prices range from 40@50c for fine.

The Columbus *Journal* reports the trade in wool becoming quite active. The quality is generally light and rot

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1868.

TERMS:

One copy, per year.....$2 00
To clubs of twenty, one year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the club.

THE CONCORDAT.

His Holiness, the Pope, has been making a speech, the only noticeable thing in which appears to be his determination to adhere to the Concordat in Austria. Some days since we pointed out that the Emperor of Austria had informed the Pope that if the Concordat was insisted on, it would lead to a revolution, the magnitude of which it was impossible to predict. The Concordat, which gives the church power over the literature of a country and thus over the minds of the people, by saying what shall be and what shall not be in circulation, was a cleverly arranged scheme, whereby the Pope became the arbiter of books in countries where the rule of the Roman Church was in existence.

If Austria has advanced so far as to demand that the Concordat be abolished in that country, she has traveled a long way in the path of enlightenment. Nothing less than an appeal against the Concordat on the part of Austria, and the determination of the Pope to enforce it, could produce unpleasantness between the countries named. Austria is only second to Spain in devotion to the Pope. Great must have been the stress put on the Emperor to make him complain to the Pope of the existence of that which he, personally, would regard with pleasure.

The hold the Pope has on Austria is of a spiritual character. His Holiness is without power to enforce; but knowing how dreadful it is, in the eyes of good Catholics, to be under ban, he feels the importance of his spiritual thunderbolts, and, as a last resort, hurls them against a people. He has, however, seen how futile have been his spiritual thunders in the past, and will not hurry to repeat the folly. If the Austrian people persist, the Pope, saying he will never consent, will consent, as in France, rather than Austria shall have reason further to throw off the Papal yoke.

When the ingenuity of Rome first enforced the Concordat by spiritual terrors, it was to prevent the spread of literature calculated to injure the Catholic Church in the estimation of the people. In countries where the Concordat is without power, where the strength of a Government is not put forth to enforce it, it rests with the people who give adhesion to Rome, whether they will obey its terms or not. If a family has such confidence in its minister to refer all books that may be read to his decision, that is a matter of faith, and can only be overcome by cultivating the intellect and inculcating habits of self-reliance. Where the Concordat delivers the literature of a country into the hands of priests of a particular faith, and the Emperor of that country says it must be removed, a conflict between the Spiritual and Secular power is not far distant, unless the spiritual bows before the secular, which it will not do until fearful of losing more of its power.

This conflict in Austria is the precursor of greater liberty. In England, Germany and other countries, where the Church insisted on enforcing wrongs that the people groaned under, dissatisfaction was first scarcely audible; but, growing in intensity, it taught the danger of spiritual authority interfering with the secular affairs of life.

We do not lightly value the power the Roman Pontiff possesses over his subjects. Veneration and respect for early teachings associated with religion are the last that give way in mature manhood. Thus we find that the soldiers led by GARIBALDI, when captured and brought into the presence of the Pope, fell on their knees and besought him to bless them. Though they had risen in rebellion against the temporal power, they were not proof against the spiritual charm. The presence of the Pope amongst them did more to disarm their future attempts than any example of severity.

We shall watch with care the progress of the strife between Austria and Rome respecting the Concordat. On the withdrawal of that depends the future advancement of Austria. If the Pope will not revoke the Concordat, the Austrians may do it for themselves by disregarding the spiritual thunders of Rome. That would occasion a little unpleasantness, but the Pope will be too wise to proceed to extremities with such a good ally as Austria has proved herself.

THE SOURCE OF RECRUITS TO DEMOCRACY.

WHAT ARCHIBALD ALLISON, a tory historian, says of the condition of the poor of Europe, must now be received with care. He says that 7,500,000 of the laboring population of England cannot read or write. KAY, in his social condition and education of the people, says "there are 8,000,000 of the laboring poor in England and Wales that are without education." The condition of France and Prussia is supposed to be no better. On this statement, our neighbor of the Pittsburgh *Post* proceeds to build up an argument that cuts two ways. If the States of Europe are so deficient in education, there is natural affinity in the ignorant seeking their political fortune in the New World with the party of ignorance; therefore Democrats should be thankful for the ignorance that gives them support. It is only on account of ignorance, or a desire to have others so treated as inferiors, that we can explain the early adhesion of many from the countries named to sustain the party that wars against the true progress of mankind.

A few grains of salt may be taken in connection with the statements of the two authorities. Their words apply rather to what was, than to what is in existence now. In no countries in the world, with the exception of our own, has education in the last ten years advanced with such rapid strides as in the countries of Europe alluded to. Taking the bare statement would lead to the supposition that the people were barbarians, whereas travel would show how hardly they are striving to come up to the requisite national standard. Thus we find that those who come to this country with any conception of politics, who take the trouble to read and reflect, recognize the difference between the two parties when called to exercise the rights of suffrage.

It is from the lamentable European ignorance that the Democratic party principally derives its recruits. It was the desire to perpetuate ignorance that made tyrants in the Old World sympathize with the South, when she sought by armed force to destroy freedom. It was the spread of intelligence amongst the laboring classes that made them, in Europe, the determined foes of recognition of the South. The class for whom ALLISON wrote desire to keep the people ignorant. It is the class represented by the Democracy of America that gave occasion for such statements. To take the statements made by ALLISON and KAY as true now, would be similar to describing this as a land of slavery. The people in Europe are commencing to understand full political liberty. As they advance, the increase to our population from the Old World will not be found so largely in the ranks of Democracy.

A NEGRO'S IDEA.

MIKE COWLES, a negro, who has sat on a jury in the City Court of Montgomery, appears to have a correct idea of the value of human life. PRINCE SHEPHERD, a negro, was indicted for the murder of his wife, ELLA SHEPHERD. The jury was composed of eleven negroes and one white man. MIKE COWLES was so distressed in mind at the result of the trial, that he sought the Judge of the Court and said, that the only assent he gave was "GOD forgives, why not man?" His repetition of this new doctrine on the jury was taken as assent. The negro told the Judge that he had done what he was ordered by his charge, made it a subject of prayer. He had wrestled and agonized with God and could not see that they had any right to hang SHEPHERD. He did not object to salutary punishment, but they had no right to hang the offender.

In relation to the case, some newspapers place much stress on the allegation that the jurymen did not understand their duty. It may be they had not the technical knowledge of distinguished advocates, but they appear to have known that their verdict would consign the offender to the scaffold, and those in favor of executions being in majority, silenced for the time the two or three who thought SHEPHERD guilty, but were against capital punishment. The negro who will make his verdict a matter of prayer, and frankly says to the Judge and State that he did not think his assent that SHEPHERD was guilty would consign him to death, is more to be commended than blamed. The question of the negro—"GOD forgives, why not man?" opens up the great discussion on capital punishment. It is impossible to answer the interrogation of the negro satisfactorily. The Court, finding the dilemma in which the law was placed through the misapprehension of two or three of the jurors, and the startling question of MIKE COWLES, "GOD forgives, why not man?" will take time to consider if there should not be a new trial.

In the mind of MIKE COWLES, an unlettered negro, was the question that for a long time has perplexed the supporters of the Mosaic Code. The negro goes straight to the difficulty. He prayed earnestly, but could see no way of escape. His deprecation of the crime of murder was as great as that existing amongst highly educated whites. His appreciation of the character of GOD was that of forgiveness. Why should men be less merciful than GOD? MIKE always voted guilty—but wished to separate guilt from the fearful punishment to follow. MIKE said "it was so hard to take life." Determined that the blood of SHEPHERD should not be on his head, he stated the doubt to the judge, who, if he had reason to complain of the want of intelligence in the negroes, must at least respect MIKE COWLES's conscientious convictions as to the value of life.

BOGUS CORPORATIONS.

Confidence operations, in the way of bogus companies, under various devices, have become reduced to a system. The N. Y. *Sun* calls attention to the subject, and to the neglect by eminent citizens of their legal and moral duties, through which neglect the public are defrauded. The readiness with which respectable citizens permit their names to be used as directors, and officers even, of bogus corporations, chartered solely to impose on the community, is something amazing. Scoundrels systematically fleece the unwary through the use of respectable names, whose owners seldom see fit to object. The *Sun* illustrates the subject as follows:

> There are hundreds now luxuriating in Paris and other fashionable continental resorts on means obtained by the sale of worthless stocks in this market alone, if the law did its duty, which would be serving the State at Sing Sing; and others of the same sort walk about with impunity in this community, who have not only defrauded capitalists and men of business, but have robbed from the widow and the orphan. One instance will suffice by way of illustration. Not many years since there was in full blast in this city a corporation organized under our State laws, and based on a worthless patent for a coal burner. Its board of directors was composed of honorables, professional gentlemen and merchants. During the short existence it flourished like Jonah's gourd. In the meantime two or three hundred thousand dollars was in the transaction, one of them being the inventor of the so-called patent. Among their victims was a widow, who invested her all, the savings of years, because she was assured that the stock would pay dividends of at least two per cent per month, and because an "honorable gentleman" with whom she was well acquainted, and in whom she placed the most implicit confidence, was a director.

On Thursday last the monument to LUTHER was uncovered in the city of Worms amid the blaze of artillery and the cheers of the multitude. Three hundred and fifty years after the Young Reformer nailed his ninety-five theses to the door of the Church of Wurtemburg, Worms honors him with a splendid monument. A monument was erected in 1817 to LUTHER in the city where he nailed his thesis against the Church door. In 1521 LUTHER broke off all connection with the Roman Catholic Church, and Worms was selected as the most suitable site for the great monument in honor of LUTHER's meeting there with the dignitaries who called him to account for his conduct. When a monument is erected to a man in the place where he endured his fiercest opposition, the memory of his greatness has triumphed.

THE hardest dig the PENDLETON doctrine of setting the greenback mill at work manufacturing paper money wherewith to level off existing financial inequalities, was by HORATIO SEYMOUR, in his New York speech, Thursday night, when he said this:

> "If we debase the currency by unwise issues, we shall equally perplex business and destroy sober industry, and bankers and offices more matters of gambling, tricks and chances. This will end as it did in the Southern Confederacy. At the outset the citizens of Richmond went to market with their money in their vest pockets and brought back their purchases in their baskets; in the end they took their money in their baskets, and took home their dinners in their vest pockets."

If after this there can be peace between the Seymourites and Pendletonites, we have altogether mistaken the pluck of the candidate who musters his escort by the thousand men.

JUDGE CHASE and HENRY A. WISE will have quarters at the same Hotel in New York during the sitting of the Convention. This fact in itself is suggestive; but what will strike most persons is that the Chief Justice would best manifest his sense of propriety by keeping away from New York at this time. Whatever the Convention may finally do; whether his bid for the nomination proves to be successful or not, it can be said of MR. CHASE that he has at least succeeded in revolutionizing the settled and venerated practice of the head of the Judiciary as to party politics.

WE would call attention to the appeal of the Committee appointed to solicit subscriptions to the stock of the Chartiers Valley Railway Company, published in another column. The farmers along the line have done pretty well towards raising the amount required, and the Committee now appeal to our business men for aid. The amount they ask is not large, and by giving it our business men will certainly secure trade that will more than compensate them for the money subscribed.

AN examination of the names of the signers of the call for the Democratic Soldiers and Sailors' Convention in New York has disclosed the fact that the movement is generally in the hands of three months' men, picnic heroes and others who mysteriously dropped out of the service. The heroes of the war generally are for GRANT and COLFAX. This attempt to galvanize men for the purposes of the ensuing convention is worthy of those whose sympathies are with the rebels.

AT the Farmers' Club in New York, on Tuesday, the most interesting discussion was that on Southern society and lands. A gentleman from Virginia said he wished to enter a public and earnest protest against the reckless course of some journals, especially that conducted by Horace Greeley, in speaking of the Southern unsafe and lawless. He was sure such accounts were written by those who had never been there. Their effect is to frighten away settlers so that now with a large quantity of land in market she cannot induce a foreigner for any consideration, hardly, to go there and work. Mr. Greeley said in reply that he had encouraged emigration to the South in colonies, but that a single Yankee going South couldn't get married, for no girl who sings "Bonny Blue Flag" would have him, and if married it would be worse, for then the rebel boys would throw sticks at his children and call them blue-bellied Yanks. He thought he had not overstated the social alienation between the sections.

A GOOD chapter, or a succession of chapters, of interesting history might be written on the death of three remarkable men, Sir James Brooke, in England, sometime Rajah of Sarawak and Governor of Labuan in the Island of Borneo; Matthew Vassar, who has distinguished himself in the cause of female education of the highest class; and Heber Kimball, the second in the apostolical succession among the Mormon saints. Three different types of men, all possessing individuality in a high degree; all famous in their own walks in life.

IT is suggested that Brigham Young will solve the Mormon problem by having a revelation against the present odious feature of plurality of wives. This would render the Mormons secure; otherwise, with the growth of intercourse through the Pacific Road, will increase the necessity of enforcing the law, which forbids this feature of Mormonism. A revelation before long may reasonably be expected.

America and China---Hobnobbing Banquet to the Embassy in New York.

The oldest civilization in the world invites the new to take notes, discuss in amity the progress of mankind, and desires to accommodate itself to existing circumstances. The grand banquet to Mr. Burlingame and his associates of the Chinese Embassy, on Tuesday, in New York, was a decided success. The speakers, Governor Fenton, Mr. Burlinghame, Mr. Evarts, Mayor Hoffman, Mr. Putnam, Mr. Dodge, Mr. Greeley, Mr. Field and Mr. Ruggles, had a subject to dilate on that gave them latitude for remark, and well did they discharge their oratorical duties.

The foreign arrangements of the Embassy will occupy two years. In about a month they will leave for Europe, there to continue investigations needed and the settlement of terms on which business relationship will be maintained.

The American nation has before it a noble mission, that of contributing to the development of old civilization, touching it gently with Republican energy and deriving advantages from the contact. The welcome accorded to the ambassadors by Governor Fenton, on behalf of the nation, is in the spirit felt by all those who but faintly comprehend the wealth and prosperity that will flow from the mercantile alliance.

China emerging from the solitude she has observed with other nations, enters the gates of the Western world, with no menaces on her lips, but with the doctrines of Confucius as her guide, "Do not unto others what you would not have others do unto you." Because West. ern nations have abated their idea of force, China comes forth to meet them. She has expanded her trade, increased her revenue, is changing her military and naval organization and has established a great school where modern science and the modern languages are to be taught.

The Chinese love China. It is a country where there is great unification of thought. The last prayers of the people are to sleep in the land of their fathers. It is a land of scholars, a land of books, a land without caste, for they destroyed that two thousand one hundred years ago. This China, hitherto almost cut off from the rest of the world, is not without faults, but they are such as can be amended. In the words of Mr. Burlingame: "She tells you she is ready to take upon her ancient civilization the graft of your civilization. She invites your merchants, invites your missionaries. She tells them to implant the shining cross on every hill and in every valley."

The trade of china, since Mr. Burlingame's mission, has increased from $82,000,000 to $300,000,000, and that is said to be but a tithe of what it will be when she gets into full fellowship with the rest of the world. There will then be trade for large and powerful lines of steamers, Americans will be in constant communication with the Chinese, and all she asks is that America will deal as justly with her nationals as she is prepared to deal with our nationals. China is willing not only to exchange goods, but knowledge.

Pleasantly, Mr. Evarts said what America is to-day, China might say she was before she had sown her wild oats. They have, in China, lived through our newest novelties. Take one of our newest problems, female suffrage. They have lived through that, and come to the conclusion that women have no souls, and dwarf their feet to keep them at home; and amongst one of the legitimate causes for divorce is loquacity in a wife. Mr. Hart says that he could not in circles where he visited get up any discussion on political matters. The reply was they kept mandarins to take care of the affairs of the country. The Chinese have no national debt, and Mr. Evarts facetiously proposed that we should give ours to the Chinese.

The Chinese come down in their principles to five great points, that benevolence, justice, politeness, wisdom and fidelity make up the sum of virtues for society; a settlement the truth of which will not be disputed.

The cheering sounds for a benevolent policy were uttered by Mr. Putnam, who after noticing the evil effect of European policies, said:

> "Thanks be to God, there is another school of International Ethics! And I shall take the liberty of congratulation that our Government has given the world some of the best practical illustrations of that better doctrine. The stream will rise no higher than its fountain. If it takes its rise from the low level of human passions, we may expect wrong and violence. If it takes its rise from the fountain of Eternal Justice, we may know it by its purity and its boon that central truth of Religion, the Universal Fatherhood of God and the consequent principles of all true politics, the Universal Brotherhood of men. When I consider the more recent diplomatic record of our own Government upon matters involving the international security of a power with which I am happily at peace and with which I devoutly hope and pray we may never have occasion to war—a power which we believe has given no just cause of just complaint—when I see that our Government has averted from that power the calamities of war, and the evils of its forces, the horrors of slavery and opium, I recognize the dawning of the millennium of States."

Mr. Dodge gave an idea of the Empire of China. He said their guests represented 400,000,000 of human beings, who look up one way to the blue sky, while they were looking the other, who are saying "good night" to each other when we are saying "good morning."

"Eighteen hundred years ago there was made paper, nine hundred years ago they printed books, and have to-day a society for the encouragement of useful knowledge filled with wise men in Galilee. Fourteen hundred years ago their boats were steered by the needle, and they used gunpowder before Christ in artillery, at the battle of Cressy, in 1346. Nine years ago our Minister to China found there provident mothers with that which cheers but not inebriates. The principle of insurance on the part of China is, he thought, one of those providential inspirations which always herald great revolutions to enhance comfort now as the doing the Baptist of all our modern history; but after this there comethone the intellect of those whose commerce is not worthy to unloose. By his pastehand shall that is good in all of the world be incorporated into China."

Those who recognize the importance of the step taken to bring the people of the two nations into perfect trading harmony, fully appreciate the language of Mr. Greeley in responding to "the Press:"

> "That the great interests of human industry and human advancement are co-ordinate; that their prosperity springs—one of the—out of the prosperity of the other. And they must survive or perish together. I hope the Chinese Embassy, through the journals of China and America, there shall be brought about a more complete understanding between the two peoples which will lead, as I count not, to a better and more liberal appreciation, one of the other. Ancient nations in all time, and ignorant races and people are prone to disparage every other race or people than its own. As men's ideas enlarge, or rather as their knowledge is increased, they come, better and better, to see that there is room on earth for multitude each other. Such, I trust, is to be the consequence of the intellectual relations and intercourse which is about to be inaugurated between this country and the Celestial Empire, and which, I trust, is to be increased and improved through the medium of the public press."

The banquet represented the advance feelings of this nation towards the Chinese. Mr. Ruggles, breaking off into wide financial range, spoke of one accepted coinage for the world for as money was the best interpreter, its mission would be simplified by the adoption of one kind of coin.

By wise conduct, following the precepts so admirably laid down, America and China may assimilate in the paths of progress, and the treasures of the East, while enriching the producers, give an impetus to the United States in foreign trade that will materially bless the people at large.

How Mormons are Trained.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* said in an issue not long since, "Six hundred and fifty Mormon emigrants sailed from Liverpool on Saturday for the Salt Lake, by way of New York. A large portion of the emigrants were women." The news was printed in one issue. The editorial comments were made afterwards, with the reproduction of the paragraph:

> "Any American bookmaker who wished to do a clever thing had only to go to Liverpool after reading this paragraph, and there make inquiries about the Mormons. He would probably be referred to Wales, and if he pursued his journey thither, he would soon discover that he had hit upon the large training ground of Mormondom. He would find that we're not the followers of Brigham Young, and that America gets the credit of them. A thrilling picture of the Christian state of social life in Great Britain might be drawn from the presence among us of strange sects. Wales is a great nursery for the heart of England than Salt Lake or Oneida Creek is to anything which deserves to be called 'American;' and an enterprising traveler, gifted with a fine and showy style, might easily delude a portion of his countrymen into the belief that the Mormon nursery in Wales can be safely taken as an example of the relation which prevails between the sexes all over the country. If he did this, and did it well, he would deserve to be regarded a very 'smart' man, for—to use a common phrase—he would have paid us back in our own coin. We send ship loads of Mormons to America, and then write books to prove the barbarism and the natural depravity of the loose principles which prevail in America."

That is a frank and manly admission. The intelligence of America does not tend to Mormonism. The elders find their chief hunting grounds for converts in country districts in the United Kingdom, chiefly where the hot pressure principle has had time to work its effects, or where priestly intolerance has restricted the poor to believe the dogmas of a State church, or be damned. The ignorance of these districts and the continual stream of immigration, have to be moulded by Americans. When the Pacific road gives opportunity for better example to reach the Mormons, the difficult work will commence. That work will lose none of its interest by the industrious habits of the Mormons, of whom Horace Greeley says that there is but one idle man, and he, Brigham Young, has all his time taken up in regulating his Government.

It is women that form the greater number of such immigration parties. If they go to Salt Lake understandingly—which we are inclined to doubt—then the nurseries of Mormonism in the Old World are scenes of corruption that give the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* reason to admit the demoralization, which the American people will have to cure. The admission is honest. Instead of pointing to Salt Lake as an evidence of our laxity of morals, the English people may take the unction that their systems find the converts.

A TEXAN, writing to the St. Louis *Republican* urging the construction of a railroad from St. Louis to Texas, says: Between the Nueces and Rio Grande rivers there are 1,000,000 head of horned cattle, and 100,000 head of horses and mules. The trade of San Antonio with Mexico amounts to $8,000,000 annually. It would take a railroad fifty years to carry all the cattle in Western Texas to St. Louis. Cattle in that country are being killed for their hides alone. He says such a railroad would not only make St. Louis the stock market of America, but would develop the finest copper, coal and silver mines in the world.

Suicidal Mania.

One Coroner in Pittsburgh last week held inquests on six suicides. On Saturday there were two. One was an old lady, aged sixty years, who asked how much arsenic it would take to kill a person? A neighbor informed the old lady that five or ten cents' worth would do the business, little thinking the old lady intended to apply the knowledge she had gained to the cure of her own case. It was a small investment for so great a result. To explore the eternities at the paltry outlay of five or ten cents is too cheap to be worth the trial. The old lady had often told her husband that she would leave him. He did not think she intended suicide, set her talk down to womanly excitement, and only found that the old lady had been terribly in earnest when the small outlay for arsenic and the dose resulted in death. Sixty years of age is rather old to quit the mortal scene of action by suicide. The old lady might have waited a little longer, and Death would have called without a special message. She was in that mental state she could not wait. There was the burning sensation, most likely sorrow for what she had done, and then, so far as she was concerned in this world, all was over. The old lady chose a suffering death. Had she known the horrors of death by arsenic, she might have been prevented from committing the rash act.

A laboring man, fifty-seven years of age, having a wife and four children, took an overdose of laudanum and went to death by way of sleeping. Burns worked on Friday, but said he should not work on Saturday, took the fatal draught and passed away. In the case of Burns there is the faintest supposition that he did not intend to kill himself. He had been afflicted with rheumatism, and used laudanum to assuage the pain. Let us charitably hope that the suicide of the laborer was not premeditated.

The cases previous to these two were of a different complexion. The causes that led to the committal of the rash acts were given more in detail. This closing accounts with earth in forcible manner cannot be too much deplored. When society interred suicides in the dead of night, at cross roads, with stakes driven through their bodies, and there were no prayers said, or mourners, the contempt felt for mortal cowards was strongly shown. That stern vengeance against self-murderers gave rise to the verdict of insanity, whereby the friends were saved disgrace and the body entitled to decent burial.

The Ritualistic Controversy in England.

The commission appointed by the English Government, to inquire into the forms of worship in the established Church, have reported that the use of lighted candles, when they are not needed for the purpose of giving light, at the celebration of the communion service, is a novelty of only twenty-five years standing. Previous to that time, for a period of perhaps 300 years, candlesticks, sometimes with candles in them, have been placed on the table during communion service in cathedrals and cathedral chapels, and also in chapels of royal and episcopal residences; but there is no positive evidence that the candles were lighted. In parish churches no lighted candles have been used since the Reformation. Respecting incense, the testimony seems to be conclusive that its use during worship cannot be traced in the Established Church to a period more remote than twenty-five years ago. In order to give effect to these conclusions, it is recommended that parishioners aggrieved by their introduction, shall have the liberty, under certain conditions, of applying to the bishop, whose duty it shall be to inquire whether there has been any departure from established usage. If the case is proved, the bishop shall make provision to suppress the innovation and "enforce the same summarily." The bishop's decision on any question of candles or incense is to be subject to appeal to the Archbishop, and ultimately to the Queen in council. The report has scarcely less importance in this country, and it will be read with decided interest.

Burial of a Champion.

Chambers, ex-champion of the Thames and Tyne, has gone hence. His name was familiar to the community hereabouts that delight in his muscular sports. He was a representative man, a hero in the school of muscular activity, and was borne to the grave with all the honors that those delight to show who are genial in their love of manly skill.

The tribute to Chambers in his death was as marked as to Tom Sayers. Between 50,000 and 60,000 people attended the funeral. Chambers was a respectable man. He had educated his physical powers so as to become a champion. For such power there is always a deserved respect. It is the old Saxon feeling of love for physical prowess that caused so large an assembly to attended the funeral of Chambers. 'Tis a great thing to say of a man that he excelled in a particular line. Chambers excelled in pulling oars. He had trained himself to endure, and won the plaudits of the multitude by his display of skill and strength.

Instead of going out bewailing demonstrations of this kind, we rather rejoice; as the marked respect in the death of one who moved so well in life shows that the great crowd, the interpreters of human life equally with books, are determined that admiration for physical culture shall not cease. We only wish it was a department of education that was not sometimes—too frequently perhaps—at the expense of the higher faculties of man, leaving his moral and intellectual nature comparatively untrained.

Why Women do not Succeed as Wood Cutters.

The old Bachelor in Harper's Bazaar, tells the following story, which show why women do not, as a rule, succeed as well as men in similar employment:

> "It seemed to me that women might especially succeed as wood engravers, so I went to one of the most expert blind wood engravers in the city and consulted with him.
>
> "Don't you see the difficulty?" he asked, with a kindness and interest.
>
> "No," said I; "you must instruct me."
>
> "Well, then," he answered, "I employed women here very often, and I wish I could feel more encouraged to do it. But the trouble is, that when a young man comes to me and begins his work, he feels that it is his life's business. He is to make his living, and the little books before him. Wife, family, home, happiness, are all to be carved by his hand, and he settles steadily and earnestly to his labor, determined to master it, and with every inducement spurring him on. He cannot marry until he knows his trade. It is exactly the other way with the girl. She may be as poor as the youth, and as wholly dependent upon her labor for her living. But she feels that she will probably be married by and by, and then she must live up wood engraving or she will not learn it fully; she has no ambition to excel; she does not feel that her happiness depends upon it. She will marry, and then her husband's wages will support her. She may not say so," said the engraver, "but she thinks so, and it spoils her work."

G. F. Train's Defects of Education.

In a recent speech in Ireland, Mr. Train spoke of his grandmother and her teachings:

> "My old grandmother wished me to be a great man. In order to become a great man she used to me: 'You must not drink,' I said yes. She said I was not to cheat. I said yes. She said I was not to swear. I said yes. She said I was not to chew. I said yes. She said I was not to lie. I said yes. She said I was not to know. I said yes. I found out I wasn't to do anything that there was any fun in. (Laughter.) She told me that one great man in Ireland all his life, and he continued me to observe. I was ambitious to see great men. My grandmother told me Daniel O'Connell was great. I was told about these great men, to see them. When I was about eighteen years of age I went to Washington, and there Clay, Calhoun, Webster, and others, and imagine my astonishment when I saw that all the great men of the world were drinking, smoking, cheating, chewing, snuffing, damning, lying, swearing and gambling. Them, of course, I found out that my grandmother had made a great mistake—that, in fact, she had swindled me in my education."

The British creditors evidently thought that Mr. Train had neglected some part of his grandmother's education, or they would not have arrested him.

IT is well known that for years horses have been extensively used upon the various underground levels of the British coal mines, for the purpose of hauling coal to the main shaft. We learn that this exceptional use of the animal is likely soon to come to an end. It is being found out by the English mine owners and mining engineers that, with the introduction of endless wire ropes, steam power can serve their purpose quite as well as horse flesh, not only as well, but it is also shown that there is a saving of both time and money. It would be a grand thing for humanity if steam power and wire ropes could be made to take the place of human as well as horse flesh, in those pits of fire damp and death.

A PHILADELPHIA paper urges the propriety of rich men making wills, and cites as an illustration the recent death of Mr. Joseph Andred, a well known citizen. He left, it is understood, in the neighborhood of $600,000, every cent of which will go to distant relations in France because of his omission to leave a testament. When it is remembered that he took the deepest interest in a number of hospitals, and was a devoted patron to them, a general regret must be felt at so untimely an omission. There can be but little doubt that had he anticipated his decease, handsome legacies would have been bestowed on those institutions in which all his life he professed to feel the deepest and most friendly concern.

A VARIATION of that which gave rise to Tennyson's poem Enoch Arden, is reported as having occurred at Cheyenne: A Mrs. O., thinking her husband in heaven and herself a veritable widow, became Mrs. H. The original O. turned up unexpectedly. Then Mr. and Mrs. H. took poison and expired, whereupon the considerate O., seeing that his unreasonable return had produced such fatal consequences, partook himself of the fatal cup and died also. Everthing was thus comfortably settled; indictments for bigamy were prevented; actions for damages were allayed, and there was no reason under the sun why the three should not have been buried in one tomb.

PERSONAL.

—The cause of the death of President Heber C. Kimball is given in the *Deseret News* of the 15th. Some few weeks ago while driving into Provo in the night, he was thrown violently from his buggy. He fell partly on his head, and injured an old hurt in his side. The fall was a severe one at the time, but beyond the injuries then received nothing serious was expected to result from it. But it has been noticed that he has not been well since that fall, and during the early part of last week his face was considerably flushed. He was at the mass meeting on Wednesday, and his appearance was then remarked. On Thursday evening a kind of paralysis manifested itself, so that he was not able to use his right leg to walk with, but still he kept around. On Friday his whole side seemed to be paralyzed. He died on the 16th.

—A rich farmer of Calais, Me., aged sixty-five, recently married a second wife, who is only nineteen years of age. A daughter of his first wife is forty years old, and her daughter, aged twenty, is about to be married. Thus there is a child who is twenty-one years older than her mother, and a grandmother who is a year younger than her grand-daughter.

—The Rev. Dr. Duffield, the oldest pastor in Detroit, died in that city on Friday, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. The circumstances of his death are affecting. He was appointed by the Detroit churches to extend their cordial greeting to the Young Men's Christian Convention in that city. While in the midst of his address he suddenly paused, and leaning forward said: "You will have to excuse me; my head reels." No sooner had these words escaped the Doctor's lips than he reeled and would have fallen to the floor had he not been caught in the arms of the surrounding clergymen. He was borne from the room in an unconscious state. This unexpected scene created much commotion, but it was soon understood that the venerable Doctor had merely fainted, and that he recovered his consciousness soon after, much of the anxiety and painful excitement was removed, and the services continued. He had, however, been stricken with paralysis, and his death occurred on Friday, as stated.

—Mr. Longfellow, in his reply to the address of the Carlisle Literary Society, said: "Coming here as a stranger, this welcome makes me feel that I am not a stranger; for how can a man be a stranger in a country where he finds all doors and all hearts open to him? Besides, I myself am a Cumberland man—I was born in the county of Cumberland, in the State of Maine—three thousand miles from here, and you all know that the familiar name of a town or country has a home like sound to all ears. And yet there is much strangeness in this now, when I come to the land of my fathers and find in it no trace of my family or name. It I am to find them at all I will not look in the streets of towns or on the outside of the houses of the living, but in the graveyards and on the doors of the dead.

—Rev. Adam, Poe, D. D., died in Cincinnati Friday. Dr. Poe has long held a prominent place before the public as an able and useful minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his demise will be mourned by a large circle of friends in the church and in the general community. He was born in Columbiana county, July 13, 1804. The family name is well known to the reader of our border conflicts and Indian wars, and he himself was a grandson of Adam Poe of historical fame.

—Colonel Frank Moore, the editor of the *Rebellion Record*, has been appointed, under the resolution of General Logan, to collect and prepare for preservation in the national archives the proceedings in different cities on the occasion of the recent ceremonies in the decoration of the graves of the soldiers of the Union.

—An association has been formed in Washington to raise thirty thousand dollars among the colored people, to purchase a homestead for General Howard. It is proposed to collect but one cent from each colored man, woman and child, who feels disposed to give that much. It is believed that out of four and a half million of people of color in the United States, at least one million will contribute, which will make up the sum proposed. This money is to be collected through the Sunday schools, day schools and churches of the whole country. If any one wants to give more than one cent to this cause he is free to do so. Messrs. Garrett and others, have indorsed the scheme, but General Howard will, probably, suppress it.

—Mr. Frederick Parker, better known as the "Hermit of Quidnit," came down on the steamer from Nantucket to New Bedford recently. He is between seventy and eighty years of age, and for more than twenty years had not been on the mainland. He was very much startled at the sight of the locomotive and cars as he came down to the wharf. The old man has lived alone for many years in the little village of Quidnit, at the east end of the island of Nantucket, with a monkey and parrot for his only companions.

—One of the most learned of the South Carolina statesman was a foundling, and was taken to the home of an eminent lawyer while an infant, reared and educated by him, and finally taken into his office. He fell in love with his patron's daughter, who reciprocated his attachment. Her father promised, and the lovers arranged for an elopement, which was exposed and frustrated by a servant. The young man was asked to an interview with the young lady's father, who said that he loved and honored him beyond utterance; but you cannot marry my daughter, for the reason that *she is your sister!*" We have this from the highest authority, but do not think it necessary to mention names.

—John Dabney, a colored man in Richmond, Va., purchased his freedom from Mrs. Dejarnette, of Hanover, Va., just before the war, for $2,000, agreeing to pay the amount by instalments. During the pendency of the struggle he paid all but $400 of the Confederate currency, which was at last so depreciated in value that his late mistress requested him to discontinue the payments until the close of the conflict. When slavery was abolished, the debt of course was considered as settled, but without asking he was advised against such a course, Dabney lately transmitted to his old mistress, now in indigent circumstances, $2000 in greenbacks, being the balance of $2,000 he had contracted to pay.

War of Opinion.

A war of opinion is raging in England that seeks other than vocal outbursts. Old London has been the theater of strife between Tories and Liberals that will not readily be forgotten. The cable gave the skeleton of particulars. The Liberals met to hold a meeting in favor of the disestablishment of the Irish Church. The Tories came in strong force and drove them from the hall. Then the Liberals met in the open, obtained possession, and commenced to hold the meeting. The Tories were too powerful. The meeting broke up in disorder. The names of those who were to take part in the meeting, and those who, by offering had the sanction of the leaders of the Liberal party; and those who showed a disposition to riot, if the meeting was held, were extensively printed and posted in the streets, to that end, and with every inducement spurring him on. He cannot marry until he knows his trade. It is exactly the other way with the girl. She may be as poor as the youth, and as wholly dependent upon her labor for her living. But she feels that she will probably be married by and by, and then she must live up wood engraving or she will not learn it fully; she has no ambition to excel; she does not feel that her happiness depends upon it. She will marry, and then her husband's wages will support her. She may not say so," said the engraver, "but she thinks so, and it spoils her work."

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Money Abundant in France—Trade Dull.

"From all parts of the country we hear promising accounts of the harvest, and we are informed that there is 1,366,279,534 francs of money in the Bank of France, partly in specie and the rest in bullion—that is 76 418,009 francs more than the value of the notes in circulation. The inquiry is but natural, why should so large a sum lie dead in the cellars of the bank? wherefore this precaution? A good harvest, we all know, is eminently conducive to public tranquility, and thus far government may be congratulated on the prospect; but meanwhile it is much to be wished that trade were in a more flourishing state. We are best informed on this grave subject assert that in the great majority of workshops and manufactories workmen are employed but three days in six."

How the Fenian Scare Arose.

Two years ago, when some of the Hotspurs of the Fenian organization were making demonstrations along the line, our Government seized, at St. Albans, about thirteen hundred old muskets. Two or three weeks ago some of the Fenian officers made application for the release of those arms and for permission to bring them back to New York. The Government consented to their being removed on bonds being given that they should not be used unlawfully. When they were ready to be shipped they were levied upon by the express company on charges accruing two years ago in their transit to the border. All dues have been paid and the arms are now safely in New York.

PENDLETON.—The *Freeman's Journal*, which strongly advocates the nomination of Pendleton by the Democrats, says:

> One word to the bondholders: You are now offered a compromise! Mr. Pendleton proposes to pay you in greenbacks, worth more than the greenbacks were you gave for the bonds you hold. Reject this compromise, will you? Well, then, on the contrary, another movement will show itself. It will be the movement for repudiation. It will be a movement that will treat the bondholders as having been robbers of the people—and there will be inquiry made as to those who have piled up gold interest at the people's expense.

Another hundred barrels of whisky, brought to St. Louis by the steamer Great Republic from New Orleans, have been seized for nonpayment of tax.

STATE NEWS.

Columbia has a second daily newspaper. The new paper is entitled the *Telegram*, is independent in politics, and published by Frank S. Taft.

In the Court of Lehigh county, Mrs. Mary Hall recently recovered $2,000 damages of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company for the killing of her husband, David Hall, at Allentown, February 17th, 1866.

On the Catasauqua Creek, not far from